# THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

## "RATIFICATION WITH RESERVATIONS" PREDICTED

THE CONVICTION of a large number of editors that the Treaty and Covenant will eventually be ratified with "amendments" or "reservations" or "interpretations" has been greatly strengthened by the series of messages from Republican leaders calling for "ratification with reservations." A month ago Mr. Root came forward with his reservations. Ex-President Taft, who has been stumping the country for the League, and who has been considered its strongest champion except the President himself, has asked League opponents and supporters to get together by agreeing to ratify with certain "interpretations." Mr. Hughes follows suit with his own list of reservations. Thus the "Big Three" of the Republican party outside of Congress have indicated a path in which it would be easy for Republican Senators to walk. And Chairman Hays, of the Republican National Committee, with an eye to party unity and party success in 1920, also advises Republican Senators to accept the Treaty with certain reservations to "safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular." Republican Senators have allowed themselves to be quoted as favoring ratification with certain reservations, and influential Republican papers from one end of the country to the other echo this demand until the Philadelphia *North American* is willing to stake its journalistic reputation on the prophecy, "There Will Be Reservations," which appears in an editorial head-line. Republican Senators are said to have told the President that the Republicans have votes enough to force reservations through, and a New York *Times* correspondent reports that the confidence of the reservationists is bolstered up by word which Senator Lodge is said to have had from England "that both Great Britain and France would agree to the reservations proposed pertaining to Article X, guaranteeing territorial integrity; the Monroe Doctrine; purely domestic questions, such as immigration, the tariff, and racial equality; and America's right to withdraw from the League upon two years' notice, America to determine for herself if her obligations to the League have been fulfilled." While some predict ratification without reservation, it is worth noting that even among fighters for undiluted ratification there are doubts about their own success. A New York *World* correspondent says that President Wilson may "ultimately consent to make easy the way out for the statesmen-politicians and accept qualifications that do not change the effect of the document. So some reservations may be expected." Senator Hitchcock (Dem., Neb.), who is leading the fight for the Treaty on the floor of the Senate, is quoted by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* as saying:

> "The President wants the Treaty ratified without a single change. But he also wants to get the Treaty through. Whether he would agree to having reservations made if he could not secure its ratification otherwise I do not know."

Seldom, says the New York *Tribune*, the leading organ of Republican opinion, has an idea made its way forward more steadily than the reservation doctrine. This, it holds, is because "it seemed to offer the only workable plan by which the good in the Covenant might be retained and its evil eliminated, and at the same time took the Peace Treaty proper out of peril." As *The Tribune* notes, "Mr. Root came out in favor of it, and quickly the plan more than any other became that of the majority of the Senate; then Mr. Taft fell in line, and now Mr. Hughes adds the weight of his authority." This Republican paper even hears that President Wilson is seriously thinking of "agreeing to it as offering him an avenue of escape from an embarrassing predicament," and it believes that "if all party pressure were lifted and personal feuds and animosities laid aside, it is by no means impossible that ratification with reservations would go through by practically a unanimous vote." *The Tribune* adds:

> "The idea that the other nations would reject the whole Treaty if we appended reservations was preached for a few days, but did not have vitality enough to live long. The other Powers so much want our signature to any sort of international agreement that they will not cavil. Business can go forward on the assumption that the other Powers will tacitly or expressly accept our reservations."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.) thinks that the fear that reservations would throw the whole Treaty back to the Peace Conference, "with calamitous consequences of confusion and delay," was disposed of once for all "by the authoritative declaration of Elihu Root":

> "This reservation and those expressions of understanding are in accordance with long-established precedent in the making of treaties. They will not require a reopening of negotiations, but if none of the other signatories expressly objects to the ratification with such limitations, the Treaty stands as limited between the United States and the other Powers."

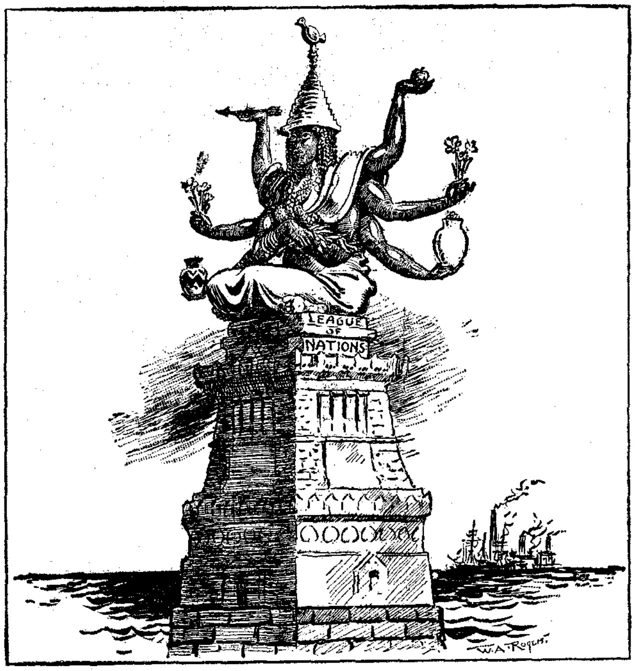
In the Middle West the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.) notes the trend toward "ratification with protective exceptions," the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) sees "strong likelihood that resolutions embodying reservations of an interpretative character will receive support from both Republicans and Democrats constituting a majority of the Senate," and the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Rep.) "believes that when the Covenant is ratified, America's signature will be accompanied by candid American reservations which will see to it that, beyond dispute, our 'rights as a free people' remain unimpaired and that 'our honor as a sovereign government' is not left to the vagaries of fortune."

It seems to the Democratic New York *Times* that in adopting the slogan "Ratification with Reservations" Republican opponents of the League are bringing their protests against the Covenant and the Treaty to the "vanishing point." After Messrs. Root, Taft, Hughes, and Hays have spoken, says *The Times*, the Republican attitude may be described as practically amounting to this:

> "The Republican Senate accepts and ratifies the Treaty and

the League Covenant because it does not dare reject them or by amendment put them in peril of rejection by other signatory Powers. But since the Senate has made such a prodigious fuss over the Treaty in the form in which it came from the Peace Council and the hands of President Wilson, it takes the liberty of masking its surrender by interweaving with the act of ratification certain harmless paraphrases and innocent statements of undisputed facts."

But "reservationist" editors naturally take the Taft and Hughes interpretations much more seriously. The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) thinks that "Mr. Taft has strengthened the doubts of thousands of citizens who have not been able to convince themselves that the sovereignty and independence of the United States have been adequately safeguarded." The New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) actually insists that Mr. Taft has "wrecked" the League "with improvements of ruinous weight and extent," and that his reservations would "so completely transform the present purport and effect of the instrument that they amount to a complete rewriting of it." What the Senate is now trying to do, in the Chicago *Tribune's* (Rep.) opinion, "is to prevent trouble for the United States, and it is trying to do that by accepting the League of Nations with reservations which preserve distinctly American interests and tradition." Other dailies which thoroughly approve of Mr. Taft's plan for "interpretations" are the New York *Globe* (Rep), Charleston *Mail* (Rep.), Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), Tacoma *News-Tribune* (Ind.), St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.), and Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.).



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THIS MAY BE A BETTER GODDESS THAN LIBERTY—BUT WE'LL HAVE TO BE SHOWN.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

These papers do not forget the political significance of the move for "ratification with reservations." The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, owned by Charles P. Taft, believes that "all but a few hotheads like Borah and Johnson among the Republicans in the Senate must recognize that it would be exceedingly dangerous for the Republican party to go into the next Presidential campaign with a record of having refused compromise as to the League of Nations and of having flatly turned down the Treaty of Peace." The Independent Tacoma *News-Tribune* is also alive to the political side of the issue, tho taking a non-partizan view. It deplores the apparent deadlock at the capital, a deadlock which in its opinion "means a slowing up of our industrial adjustment at a critical time," and also "means that other nations will get into the world-trade long before the United States." "A compromise growing out of the Taft suggestions, if acceptable to both sides, might," it observes, "take the question out of partizan politics and might point a way out of a political situation that is fast taking on the aspect of a blind alley." And the St. Paul *Dispatch* thus shows how, in its opinion, a common ground might be created "on which all the sincere friends of the League principle without any element of political feeling or consideration may unite":

> "By yielding to the Taft program the Republicans will not be yielding to Mr. Wilson. And by their concurrence with the plan the supporters of the Administration would not be yielding to the political opponents of the President or the enemies of the League. Could any more plausible basis of common action be conceived?"

Editors opposed to any reservations look upon the statements of the Republican leaders as being based primarily on the political needs of their party. The Jersey City *Journal* (Ind.) says:

> "The only real difference in their various recommendations lies in the fact that Taft is most anxious to save the League, while the chief concern of both Root and Hughes is to save the Republican party from the political consequences of the Senate blunders. Taft, too, in spite of his genuine interest in the League, is not unmindful of the political danger that threatens Republicans because of the Senate's Treaty opposition."

This New Jersey paper is inclined to agree with President Wilson that there is "no such thing as a harmless reservation," and it calls attention to Senator Pittman's (Dem., Nev.) statement on this point:

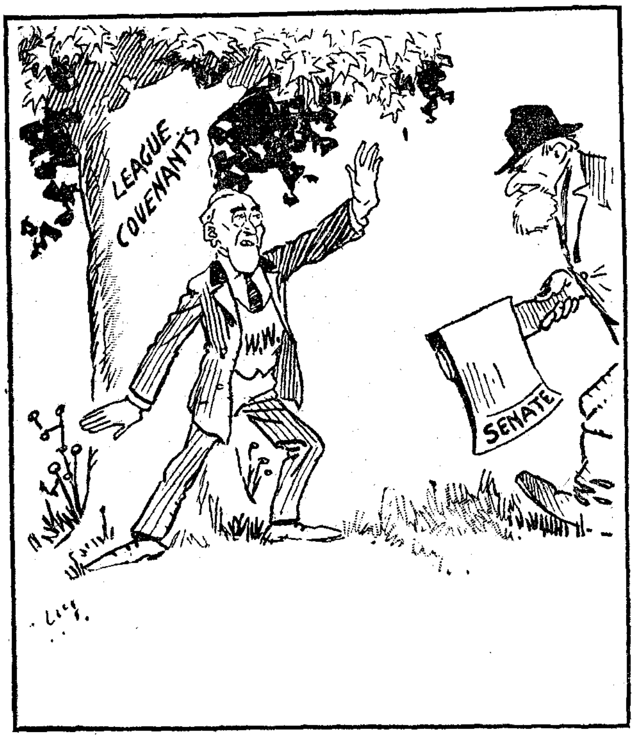
> "If we change the language of this contract by amendment or reservation we may not think that the change of language constitutes any change of substance, and yet, no matter what the change is, the other contracting party must agree as we agree, or it does not change the substance of the contract. Otherwise it is not a contract. In other words, there is not a reservation that we can place in this Treaty that does not necessitate a renegotiation and reconsideration of every contract power."

It is hard for the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.) "to see where the Treaty would have its value if every country concerned ratified it 'with reservations'—said reservations all being different and all relating to the pet clauses insisted upon by other countries. The only result would be confusion worse confounded and very probably a condition requiring a further peace conference." And the New York *World* (Dem.) argues similarly against "Tinkering the Treaty":

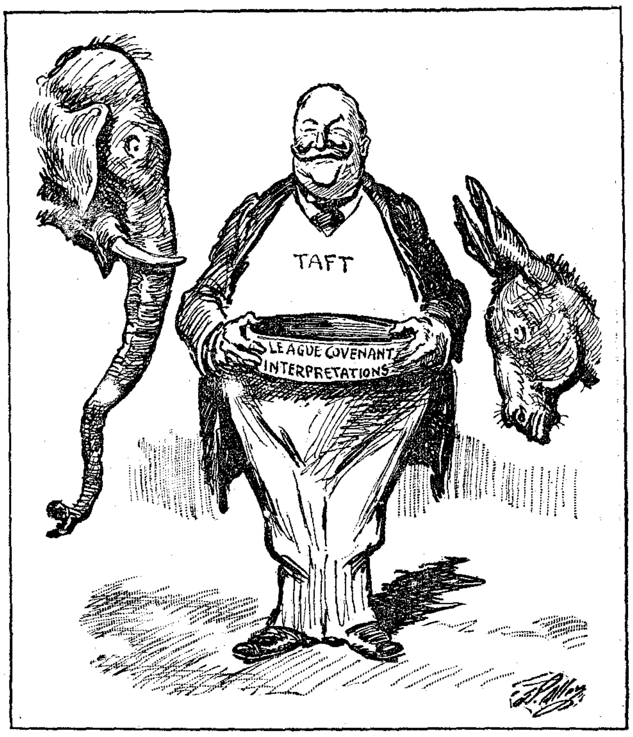
> "This is no ordinary treaty which permits the easy renewal of negotiations for minor modifications. It was signed at Versailles by the representatives of twenty-seven governments, and these governments must all be consulted if changes of any kind are made by the United States Senate. If there are amendments, if there are reservations of obligation, if there are interpretations that modify any of the clauses, it is no longer the Treaty, so far as the United States is concerned, which Germany signed at Versailles and ratified at Weimar. It will be a new convention that must be renegotiated with Germany and with all the Powers that participated in the signing of the original treaty."

It seems to the Duluth *Herald* (Ind.) that the proposed reservations are all harmless enough, except as they affect Article X of the League Covenant. Of the suggestions to weaken or limit our obligations under that article, it says:

> "Article X *is* the League of Nations. It *is* the Peace Conference changed from a temporary organization to a permanent league in order that its decrees may be enforced and not left mere idle words on lifeless parchment. It is as vital that it be ratified as it is that the Peace Treaty itself be ratified. And to ratify it, and then to destroy ratification of all meaning by the 'weasel words' of the proposed resolution of reservation, is a cheap and tawdry trick, utterly unworthy of the Republican party, and certainly unworthy of America."



"TOUCH NOT A SINGLE BOUGH!"
—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*



CAN HE GET 'EM TOGETHER?
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal.*

THE STAR ACTORS IN THE RATIFICATION DRAMA.

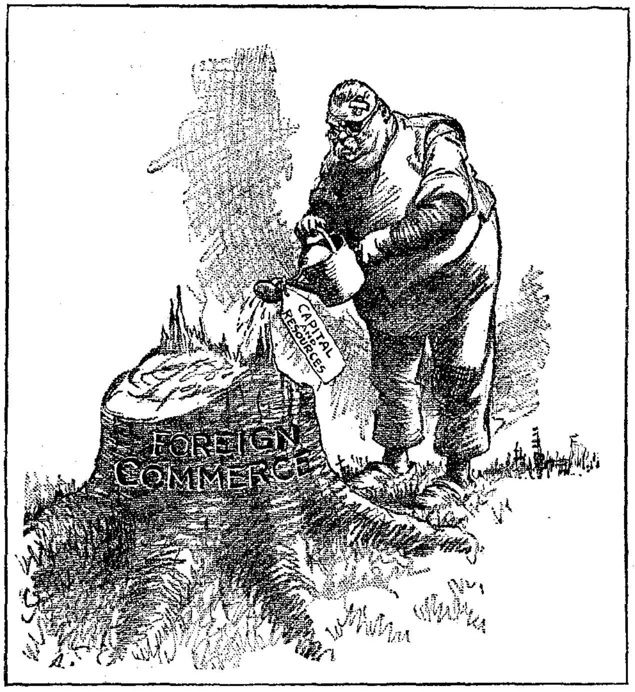
But even tho it considers the proposed reservations harmless and meaningless, the Paterson *Press-Guardian* (Ind.) is still quite out of patience with them. It holds that "Article X of the League could not in itself draw the United States into a war unless Congress first consented to such a course," and for that reason the adoption of the four Hughes reservations "like practically all of those proposed by Mr. Root and Mr. Taft, would be superfluous and would automatically place the Senate in a ridiculous position, when their tinkering is placed under the search-light of intelligent scrutiny."

An examination of the reservations proposed by the various Republican leaders shows a striking similarity. In his letter to Senator Lodge, Elihu Root recommended the refusal of our assent to Article X, the assertion of our right to withdraw from the League after two years' notice, and the declaration of our unimpaired right to maintain without any outside interpretations our traditional attitude toward purely American questions. Later Chairman Hays issued a statement declaring that in ratifying the Treaty and the Covenant Republicans should insist on reservations which "must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe Doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate Article X entirely or so modify it that our own Congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff, and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw from the League at any time without hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice." Ex-President Taft explained in a letter to Chairman Hays that tho he personally would prefer the ratification of the Treaty as it stands, he does not believe that the necessary Republican votes for ratification can be secured "except by relieving their consciences through reassuring interpretations of the League, of such a character that they are likely to be accepted without further negotiations and conference and delay, by the other nations who dictated the peace." Mr. Taft hopes the suggestions for interpretations which he has formulated "will suggest a basis of agreement between the Democrats and sufficient Republicans to ratify the Treaty." His object, he says, "is that of securing a ratification of the Treaty, a freeing of the Republican party from the burden of defeating the Treaty, and the removal of its issues from the next political campaign." Tho the Taft interpretations are not set forth in the letter to Mr. Hays—the publication of which was declared by the writer to be unauthorized—the Associated Press presents their substance briefly as follows:

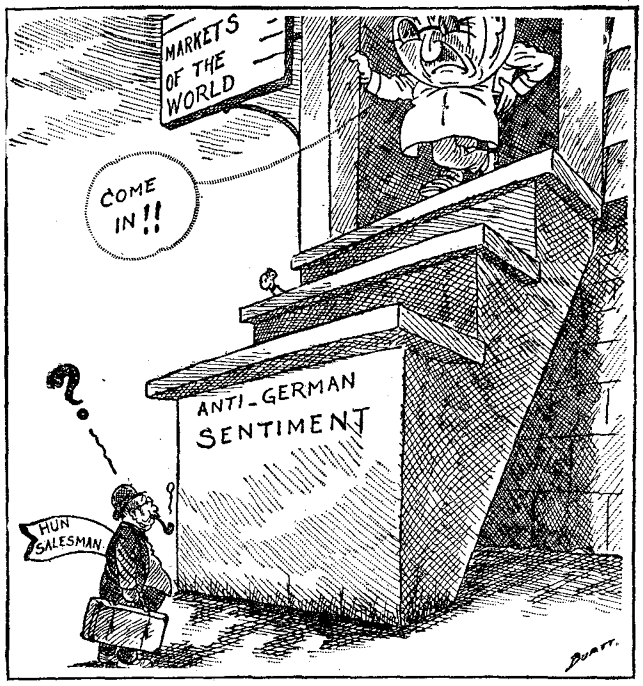
> "1. That upon two years' notice the United States could cease to be a member of the League without having the League pass upon whether she had fulfilled all her obligations under the Covenant.
>
> "2. That self-governed colonies and dominions could not be represented on the League Council at the same time with the mother government, or be included in any of those clauses where the parties to the dispute are excluded from its settlement.
>
> "3. That the functioning of the Council under Article X shall be advisory only, and that each member shall be left free to determine questions of war in its own way, the decision of the United States resting with Congress.
>
> "4. That differences between the nations regarding immigration, the tariff, and other domestic questions shall not be left to the League for settlement.
>
> "5. That the Monroe Doctrine is to be reserved for administration by the United States.
>
> "6. That the United States reserves the right to withdraw unconditionally at the end of ten years, or at least to terminate then her obligations under Article X."

The last Republican candidate for the Presidency outlined his "reservations" in a letter to Senator Hale (Rep. Me.). Mr. Hughes put his suggestions in the form of a Senate resolution, which may be reduced to these brief declarations:

> 1. Any nation may withdraw from the League on two years' notice, but without release from any debt or liability incurred during membership.
>
> 2. Purely domestic questions, like immigration and the tariff, shall not come under the League's jurisdiction.
>
> 3. The United States shall not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions under the Monroe Doctrine, which shall not be subject to the League's jurisdiction.
>
> 4. Under Article X the United States shall assume no obligation involving the use of its Army or Navy unless action is authorized by Congress.



"SOMEDIMES I VONDER IF I VASN'T CHUST A LEETLE TOO THOROUGH!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.



LOOK AT THE SIZE OF THAT FIRST STEP.
—Burtt in the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune*.

STUMPED: SAD OUTLOOK FOR THE TEUTON TRADER.

## THE ADO ABOUT THE FRENCH TREATY

"A GREAT BEATING OF TOM-TOMS" accompanied by "a number of amazing verbal somersaults," remarks a Michigan editor listed as independent in politics, has lately arisen in the ranks of Republican orators and newspapers over the proposed Treaty of Great Britain, the United States, and France, whereby the two former promise to come to the assistance of the latter in case she is the victim of an unprovoked act of aggression by Germany. The treaty is "merely a pledge that we will do again what we found it necessary to do before," protests this editor, who seems quite as much annoyed as do many of his frankly Democratic contemporaries that so much fuss should be made over such a small matter. In the meantime the fuss continues. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) expresses the opinion that opposition is coming from three quarters, which may account for the very lively and mixed nature of the discussion. According to this stanch anti-Administration authority, the three varieties of objectors are:

> "The Borah 'irreconcilables,' who are opposed to any 'entangling alliances'; the friends of the League, such as Senator Norris, who thinks that the Franco-American pact amounts to a declaration the League is ineffective, and the Senators very friendly to Great Britain and France, but who are opposed to the intertwining of the Franco-American Treaty with the League of Nations and the subjection of its approval to the League Council."

Press comment supporting the "irreconcilables" does not seem to be as copious or upstanding as on previous occasions when the matter of the Treaty was up for discussion. Even the New York *Sun*, which has developed into one of Mr. Wilson's bitterest critics, half-way deserts its guns in a column-and-a-half editorial whose conclusion is the not very hostile statement that the Franco-American Treaty's "sophisticated provisions require the same close scrutiny and deliberate attention which the Senate is bestowing upon the Treaty of Peace." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) objects that America ought, at least, to have secured a "recognized and particular obligation in reciprocity." A suitable "obligation," suggests this authority, would be England's guaranty to bar trouble from our shores with her fleet in case necessity arose. As objectors of the second, or Senator Norris, class, the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.), the Detroit *Journal* (Ind.), and the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), find fault with the Treaty because "it seems to cast doubt on the workability of that very League of Nations which we have done so much to create." This objection is converted into the Treaty's greatest virtue by the New York *Tribune*, which brings unexpected aid and comfort to the Administration in the shape of a strong indorsement of the measure. Not all of the arguments set forth in favor of it, however, may be palatable to the Democratic advocates of the new alliance. According to *The Tribune:*

> "The French Treaty, taken in connection with the similar Treaty ratified by Great Britain, means a conjunction of power that will put vitality into the League. The three nations, responsible to themselves, to the world, and to the future, will together, functioning as much as possible through the League, be able, unless false to themselves and to their high responsibility, to insure a peace of justice for an indefinite period. There is no other way.
>
> "The union of the three nations will mean that to the wish to do right will be wedded the ability to enforce right. . . . . .
>
> "There is discussion as to whether or not the French Treaty is compatible with the League of Nations idea. There is not only compatibility, but a closer relation. The French Treaty is the fulfilment of the Covenant—more than a fulfilment, a veritable life spirit breathed into its torpid body."

"The treaty guaranteeing to France immediate military assistance by the United States in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany is an integral part of the great settlement at Versailles," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), for once in substantial agreement with the Republican *Tribune*. "The Treaty is designed to further the development of the League into an effective instrument for the maintenance of the peace of the world." Under the circumstances, "it is pretty hard to see how the United States and England can do anything else than stand by France in imposing on Germany the peace of Europe," thinks the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), one of the most outspoken proponents of the new alliance. France abuts on the German frontier, so the argument runs, and therefore—

> "An assault on France is a direct challenge to all the countries that have joined in making the Treaty, and the way to forestall that challenge should it ever come forth again is to serve notice on Germany at once that a violation of the Treaty is a declaration of war against every nation that is a party to the Treaty."

## WHY THE NEGRO APPEALS TO VIOLENCE

MACLAY HOYNE, Illinois State Attorney, reports that "large quantities of firearms, deadly weapons, and ammunition" were stored by negroes in Chicago's Black Belt, that negroes had been "arming themselves for months" before the recent "race war" began, that an outbreak of negro violence in Chicago had been "planned for July 4," and that "a secret organization" is counseling the negroes "to obtain what they regard as social equality, by force if necessary." Unless Mr. Hoyne is mistaken, something altogether new has developed in the negroes' psychology. For years they pinned their faith to the spelling-book, then for years they pinned it to the bank-book; now, as if convinced that neither education nor material prosperity could advance their cause, they appear to be putting their trust in brute strength. They will fight. In Washington's "race war" negroes were frequently the aggressors. So also in Chicago. This "changed attitude," as a Chicago negro puts it, would seem to have been the underlying cause of the Chicago riots, tho Mr. Hoyne informs the New York *American* that they came about thus:

> "*First Cause.*—City Hall organization leaders, black and white, have catered to the vicious elements of the negro race for the last six years, teaching them that law is a joke and the police can be ignored if they have political backing. The decent colored element is as much incensed as whites at catering to colored gamblers and panderers.
>
> "Negro politicians have even threatened the discharge of white police officers who made arrests of favored and protected black grafters.
>
> "*Second Cause.*—The continued enormous importation from the South of ignorant negroes, who, on arriving here, listened to these teachings and have thrown off all restraint.
>
> "*Third Cause.*—Insufficient housing for increased negro population. The negroes have invaded many residence districts hitherto confined to whites.
>
> "*Remedy.*—Immediate increase of police force, declaring of martial law, and searching of buildings in Black Belt and removing firearms, deadly weapons, and ammunition now stored there in large quantities.
>
> "There should be some scheme of segregation, to which a majority of negroes will themselves consent.
>
> "Race feeling, when once engendered into a district, does not die out.
>
> "In Chicago both races are now tremendously inflamed and the situation is serious."

Likewise tracing the more immediate causes of the race war, Dr. Willis N. Huggins, a teacher in the Chicago public schools and editor of a colored weekly, writes in the New York *Tribune:*

> "The basis of the trouble is this: The large employers of labor who lured my people to the North with high wages and the city of Chicago itself have been derelict in providing housing accommodations for them.
>
> "It is impossible to put 80,000 people where 50,000 lived before in utter congestion.
>
> "Politicians who wanted to be sure of their political futures have not looked with displeasure upon the crowding of my people into a given district so that 85 per cent. of their vote might invariably be safely held under control.
>
> "Unscrupulous landlords and real-estate dealers have taken advantage of the shortage of houses to gouge my people, both when they rent and when they buy. My people in Chicago always have to pay $5 and up in excess of what white tenants have paid, and that, too, minus the care of the building and grounds that was given to white tenants. Negro real-estate agents have been as instrumental in bringing this situation about as white agents have.
>
> "Few of my people have moved into white blocks for the sheer braggadocio of being in such a community. They have moved in because white people were willing to sell or rent, because they wanted to avoid the congestion in the Second Ward, and, lastly, because they are American citizens."

But, while much light is shed upon the Chicago riots by such testimony as this of Mr. Hoyne and Dr. Huggins—that is, in so far as their more immediate causes are concerned—it remains to determine whether the idea of advancing negro interests by recourse to violence was not an underlying cause from the first. The Chicago *Defender*, edited by and for negroes, frankly admits that it was:

> "The younger generation of black men are not content to move along the line of least resistance, as did their sires. . . . We have little sympathy with lawlessness, whether those guilty of it be black or white, but it can not be denied that we have much in justification of our changed attitude. . . . Industrially, our position has been benefited by the war. Socially it has grown decidedly worse. On all sides we have been made to feel the humiliating pressure of the white man's prejudice. In Washington it was a case of 'teaching us our place.' In Chicago, it was a case of limiting our sphere to metes and bounds that had neither the sanction of law nor of sound common sense. In both cases we resented the assumption. Hence the race riots."

Dr. J. G. Robinson, a presiding elder of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, refers to the negro's resolve to win equality, by force if necessary, in a letter written from Chattanooga, Tenn., to President Wilson and containing the following significant paragraphs:

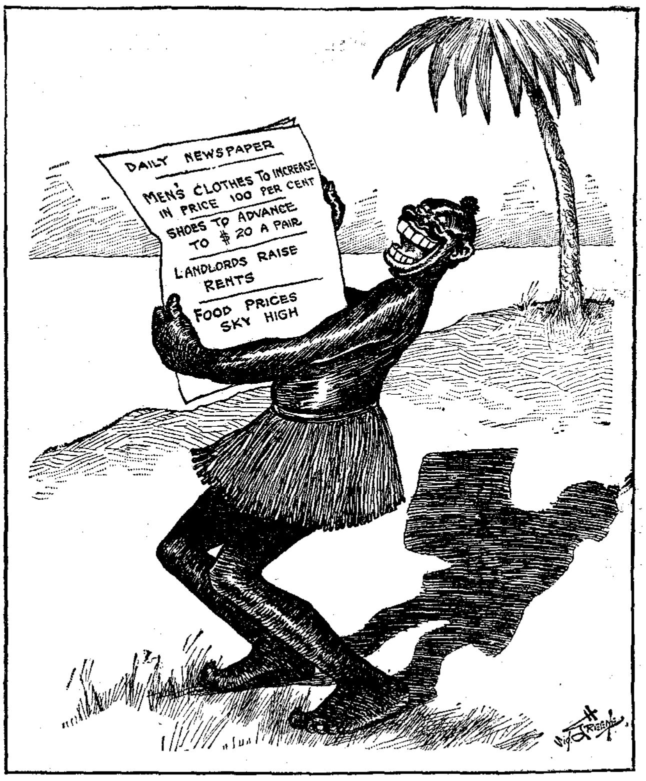
> "Mr. President, I recall the 14th day of March, 1918, when as spokesman of a committee representing the bishops and membership of the African Methodist Episcopal Church I presented to your Excellency the pledge of loyalty and outlined the grievances of the twelve million negroes in the United States. I recall with vivid recollections your great and masterly reply to my address. Among other things you said:
>
> "'I have always known that the negro has been unjustly and unfairly dealt with; your people have exhibited a degree of loyalty and patriotism that should command the admiration of the whole nation. In the present conflict your race has rallied to the nation's call, and if there has been any evidence of slackerism manifested by negroes the same has not reached Washington.
>
> "'Great principles of righteousness are won by hard fighting, and they are attained by slow degrees. With thousands of your sons in the camps and in France, out of this conflict you must expect nothing less than the enjoyment of full citizenship rights —the same as are enjoyed by every other citizen.'
>
> "Under the plea for democracy emphasized by you as by no other man in the world 400,000 negroes went undismayed and helped to win the war.
>
> "I went into six States and during great religious revivals and in great Liberty Bond and War-Savings Stamp drives I told my people that Mr. Wilson gave us the assurance that full democracy will be enjoyed by all Americans; we rolled up our share of money, etc., to prosecute the war.
>
> "I fear, Mr. President, before the negroes of this country again will submit to many of the injustices which we have suffered in this country, the white man will have to kill more of them than the combined number of soldiers that were slain in the great world-war."

The publication of this letter while the race war in Chicago was at its height might be taken as indicative that the writer put a somewhat broad interpretation upon the President's phrase, "full citizenship rights." Where does citizenship begin? Where does it leave off? Does it imply social equality as well as political equality? The Chicago *Tribune* believes not, and reads the negroes a lecture. At the time of the riots precipitated by black soldiers early in the war, *The Tribune* told negroes to see that that sort of thing stopt immediately. Moreover, it told them that brilliant behavior during the war would tend to advance the negro cause. Now, when brilliant behavior is succeeded by what it looks upon as a hopeless struggle to win social equality by violence, *The Tribune* denounces the "changed attitude" among negroes and declares:

> "We are swiftly getting to the point where our thoughtful colored fellow citizens must look the facts in the face. There will be no political injustice. There will be social differences. They need not be unjust. They do exist, and they will. The thinking negroes must use their influence with their race. They must realize the facts and conditions. The race problem will not be settled by these outbursts, nor by expedient adjustments brought about by military forces. The enduring settlement will come only out of agreement."

## WHY SHOES COST MORE

WOODEN SHOES will go clattering along the sidewalks of Broadway and Fifth Avenue in 1920, predicts a New York shoe manufacturer, while a letter-carrier tells a newspaper reporter that if the price of footwear goes up again, "my shoe budget will either be doubled or I will request permission to wear one-buckle sandals." Two years ago this man, who earns $27 a week and needs comfortable, well-made shoes, "paid $3 for to-day's $6 and to-morrow's $8 and $10 shoes." "Prices of shoes are high enough to send chills down the spine of fathers," and yet, as an Arkansas editor notes, "the shoemen in convention assembled have announced that prices must go higher." The newspapers tell of prospective advances for the fall and winter of from 10 to 100 per cent. or from $3 to $6 a pair. An *Evening World* reporter pins a leading New York shoe-retailer down with the question: "What will be the cost next fall of a pair of shoes which now cost the public $12?" And this is the answer: "Anywhere from $16 to $20, and the same ratio of increase will apply to all grades of footwear." Since we all wear shoes, and since the idea of wearing sandals or wooden shoes does not seem to appeal to most people, editors find in such a shoe price situation as this one of the most distressing phases of the High Cost of Living. Some accept the facts with resignation, others bitterly attack the shoe "profiteer." If that advance in shoe prices "threatened by the profiteers" goes into effect this fall, declares the St. Louis *Republic*, "the United States Government will have written itself down as a failure in so far as its power to protect the people from despoilers is concerned." And it goes on wrathfully:


DAILY NEWSPAPER
MEN'S CLOTHES TO INCREASE IN PRICE 100 PER CENT
SHOES TO ADVANCE TO $20 A PAIR
LANDLORDS RAISE RENTS
FOOD PRICES SKY HIGH

CIVILIZATION.
—Greene in the New York *Evening Telegram*.

> "The cost of footwear to-day is at outrageous heights, with no valid reason. Hides were never more plentiful, the army demand has been cut to a minimum, and the export business has not yet set in to any great extent. Increased wages are not to blame. In the past four years shoe workers' pay-rolls have increased only 32 per cent., while the product of their labor has gone up 300 per cent. and more.
>
> "There must be no further increase in the cost of shoes. If necessary, the Government should commandeer every hide in the country, put an embargo on the export of footwear, and take every other possible step under its constitutional powers. . . . . . .
>
> "Dangerous diseases require drastic remedies and profiteering has become a most dangerous disease in America. If we must shatter every packing-house in America in order to get hides for shoes at reasonable prices, let that be done. If it is necessary to drive every middleman out of business to cut down the prices of the finished products, let's do that."

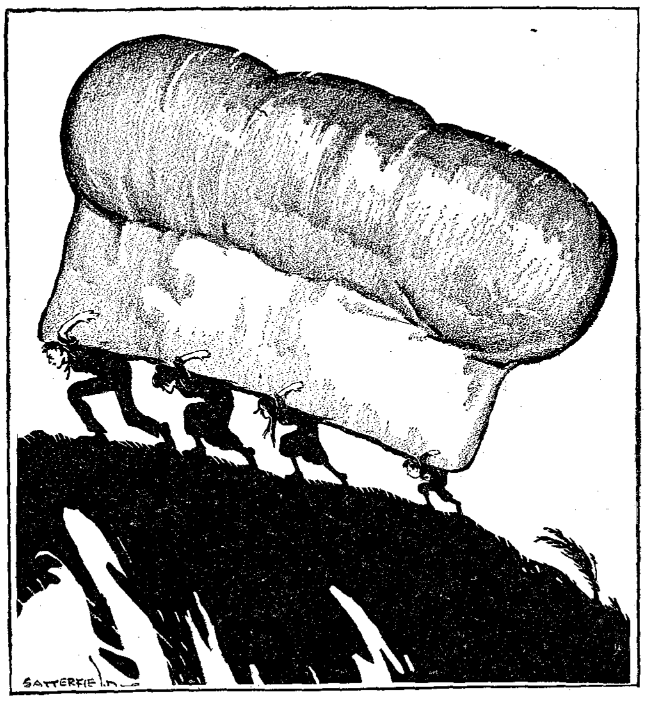
More philosophical but far from cheerful is the comment of the San Antonio *Light*. There is "no relief in sight"—

> "Most certainly the price of shoes will be based for a long, long time on the price of leather, and so long as live stock is high, the supply short, and people economizing on meat because it is too high, there will be a shortage of leather and high prices for shoes. No satisfactory substitute for leather has ever been marketed in America. . . . Unless a substitute can be found which is cheaper and equally as serviceable, we appear destined to pay more and more for our shoes with the coming years."

Senator Capper, of Kansas, who says one-third of his correspondence has to do with the High Cost of Living, finds his constituents especially alarmed over the cost of shoes and clothing So he has written to the Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter* for information about profiteering, prices, and costs in making and selling shoes. The reply of *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* takes the shape of a long and detailed statement denying profiteering, and explaining why prices are so high. The editor of this leather-trade organ points out that the ordinary operation of the law of supply and demand does not hold in the leather industry:

> "Cattle are not raised or slaughtered for their hides, which result incidentally in quantities determined by the sales of beef. It happens to be a fact beyond the control of the tanners and shoe manufacturers that during many years past the per capita consumption of beef has decreased while the per capita consumption of leather has increased. There are many foods other than beef, but until comparatively recently there was no alternative for leather. Here we have a peculiar commodity the raw material for making which does not respond with larger supplies under greater demand."

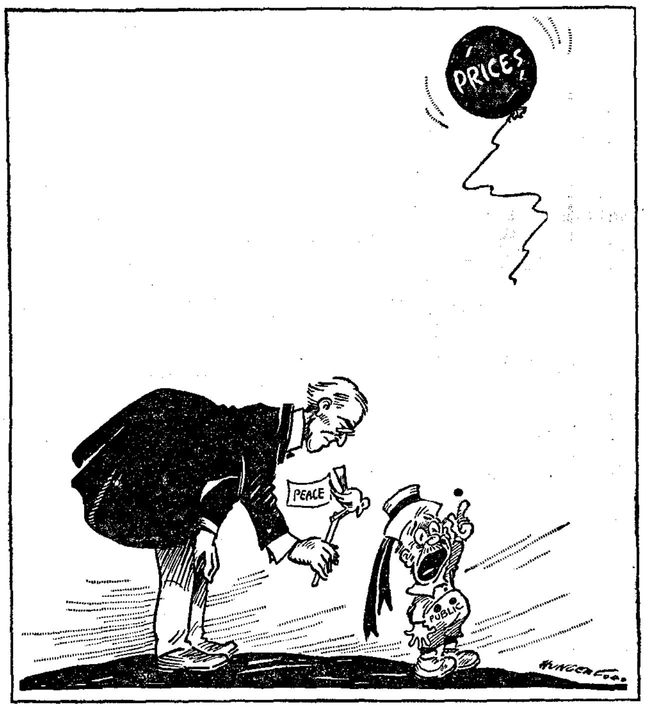
*The Reporter* quotes government figures showing that the number of cattle in this country have decreased during the last thirty years in proportion to the population. Thirty years ago "there was nearly one animal for each inhabitant"; when the war broke out "there was not much better than half a head for each person." The war stimulated cattle-raising greatly while there was also an increase in the imports of hides and skins, but *The Reporter* shows that "the war-demand at home and abroad, added to the great domestic consumption, accounted for



OUR DAILY BREAD.
—Satterfield for the Newspaper Enterprise Association.

any surplus of hides and leather which could have resulted from the increase in the kill of cattle and imports of hides." It is noted that prices of hides have practically doubled since the lifting of the government price-restrictions which were in force at the time of the signing of the armistice. Explaining the expected further advance in shoe prices, *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that "the stocks of hides and skins throughout the world are known to be insufficient," while the demand will be abnormal, especially in Europe. In fact,

> "Perhaps the chief obstacle in the way of a return to lower prices for shoes is the fact that the most extreme prices quoted in our domestic markets look cheap to European buyers. It would be conducive to a better understanding if the American public could be informed that shoes have been selling for $25 and $30 for many long months in Continental Europe. The equalizing process following peace and the resumption of free trading should have the effect of lowering shoe prices abroad while correspondingly raising them in the United States."



LITTLE WILLIE WANTS HIS BALLOON BROUGHT DOWN TOO!
—Hungerford in the Pittsburg *Sun*.

Then there is the advance in labor costs, which is set at from 60 to 100 per cent. in shoe manufacturing since 1914. In denying the charge of profiteering, this leather-trade writer explains that while the packers did raise the prices of their hides and skins rapidly, "they did not go to the extreme of holding their stocks at prohibitive rates," and "furthermore they have not demanded more than the rates determined by transactions in the world's markets." There has been no "artificial manipulation or cornering of the markets," we are told, and "as a matter of fact, all departments of our industry, from the tanner to the retail shoe dealer, have fought against the abnormal advances which have been forced upon the trade by strenuous conditions." The fact is emphasized that "thus far the highest rates asked for shoes are below the latest prices charged for leather, and the highest quotations for leather are similarly not up to a parity with the cost of hides and skins." And the writer asserts his belief that "retail shoe merchants are making smaller profits than dealers in other lines of merchandise."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* quotes several authorities in the shoe and leather trade who account for "the soaring price of leather" by declaring that European buyers of both hides and live stock are keeping up prices in this country. A Chicago wholesale shoe-dealer emphasizes the cost of handling, having told a newspaper man "that he was wearing a pair of shoes which cost $6.75 at the factory, but which after the jobber's expenses and profit and the retailer's expenses and profit would retail for $12." *The Globe-Democrat* does not think that these explanations cover the situation. It notes reports that millions of hides have been accumulating in Russia and South America because of lack of transportation, and calls for the utilization of our new merchant marine to make these hides available for consumers. Other editors also remain unconvinced by the explanations from the leather trade. The New York *World*, for instance, notes advertisements of thousands of pairs of shoes for export priced at from $1.80 to $5.75, and comments:

> "Taken in connection with increased profits reported by shoe-making firms, the export figures suggest inescapable alternatives. Either these shoes are of a quality that will do American trade no good abroad, or people at home are paying too much."

## OUR PEACEABLE PACIFIC FLEET

IF THERE EVER WAS a better-named body of war-ships than our new Pacific Fleet, now receiving a royal welcome up and down the west coast, our editors have no knowledge of it. It is pacific in two ways, they point out with cheerful unanimity, in the sense of being both "peaceable" and "peace-making." It is "peace-making" because it carries such a large stick, and is so well drilled in the use of the same. Therefore, even if it is pacific, it is in no wise pacifistic, and all and sundry who are disposed to consider the raising of anything resembling trouble in points west, south, and north are urged to think twice before beginning. "The mythical or hypothetical Japs who are pictured as grabbing at the Philippines and Hawaii," are frankly warned by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for instance, that "our Pacific Fleet is a body of fighting ships that need fear nothing on the ocean." Without mentioning any names, the Baltimore *American* insinuates that the new fleet "ought to be a powerful argument against war with any quarrelsome neighbor in that direction," and the Omaha *Bee*, becoming personal, opines that "if the Mikado will only notice the size of that armada as it steams north to take station on the Pacific coast, he may be able to revise some features of his program as regards America." These gentle hints and plain suggestions are typical of numerous columns of similar newspaper comment which, strangely enough, seem to be somewhat more strongly anti-Japanese in the interior of the country than near either seaboard.

The inspiration for all of these public notices to "any super-ardent jingoes that may be at large in Japan" is the large, solid fact that the United States, breaking all precedents, is dividing its naval forces into two principal units and basing the one that most critics consider the more powerful on the Pacific coast. As Secretary Daniels summed up the situation in his message to Admiral Hugh Rodman, fleet commander, on the eve of the departure of the new unit for its Pacific coast bases:

> "The country is to be congratulated that the American Navy of to-day is big enough and powerful enough to be organized into two powerful fleets of 534,142 tons each. The world gave glad welcome to what we called our great fleet when it made its historic tour around the world. The tonnage of that fleet was 206,527, or less than half your Pacific Fleet which will soon sail through the Panama Canal. We have, in addition to this, an equal fleet in the Atlantic, a small Asiatic Fleet, which is to be strengthened, and there are still a number of ships in European waters.
>
> "There were 800 officers and 13,500 men in the fleet when it circled the globe eleven years ago. You are honored to command 2,000 officers and 33,000 men in your splendid fleet.
>
> "These comparisons afford an indication of the growth in tonnage and personnel in these years, but the growth in fighting power is many times greater. Then the largest ship had four twelve-inch guns and could shoot 10,000 yards. Your splendid flag-ship, the *New Mexico*, of 32,000 tons, carries twelve fourteen-inch guns and can hit the target at 20,000 yards. Its electrical propelling machinery has marked an epoch in naval progress, and since 1907 the substitution of oil for fuel has greatly increased the fighting radius of our ships."

One hundred and seventy-five vessels, headed by eight super-dreadnoughts, compose the armada set to guard our "back door." Its units passed through the Panama Canal in the space of ten hours each, a record which most commentators consider a happy omen in case the need should arise to combine our main fleets on either coast, and arrived on the Pacific to receive a welcome of the sort forecasted in this Los Angeles *Times* editorial:

> "There have been receptions and welcomings to other fleets at other times, but not even Dewey returning to New York had so gay and splendid a greeting as is planned. When 'Fighting Bob' took his fleet around the world there was gaiety and good cheer in every port, but those were mere hospitable rejoicings.
>
> "Now the fleet is not on a visit. It is moving into new home waters. It belongs to us of the Pacific coast."

*The Bulletin*, of San Francisco, where the fleet is scheduled to gather in a grand review on August 15, extends a hand of welcome and appreciation in this wise:

> "The coming of the Pacific Fleet marks a new era in the life of the Western States. At last we are recognized as part of America worthy of adequate naval defense and not as a poor and distant relation to be placated with an occasional naval demonstration. It signifies the shifting entirely of defensive gravity from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or at least that there are two centers. Henceforth, the back door is to be as well guarded as the front. . . . . . .
>
> "The Panama Canal has been held back by the war, but the passage of the fleet has demonstrated that it is a great world waterway."

A fleet is needed on the Pacific coast, in the opinion of the San Diego *Union*, not so much for continental defense as "for the moral effect of our ability to protect Hawaii and the Philippines, and to maintain the stability of the Monroe Doctrine on the west coast of the two Americas." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* is one of several papers inclined to emphasize the "peaceful intent" of the new disposition of our naval forces. It comments, in a recent editorial:

> "In this division of the fleet we see no military significance, save possibly a recognition of the fact that the dangers that once existed on the Atlantic have disappeared. We are faced on the Atlantic only by friendly Powers, and the choice presented to the Naval Department was one of keeping an excessive navy on the Atlantic to confront our friends or dividing our navy on a more equitable basis of friendship. With part of the navy in the Atlantic and part in the Pacific, we escape the embarrassment of comparisons."

The Seattle *Times* hails the "triumph of the Pacific Northwest" in the selection of Bremerton, on Puget Sound, as "the logical primary base of any representative United States naval force operating in the North Pacific." It recognizes, as do practically all of the other recent commentators on the subject, the need for defense, or at least the need for a sign that a competent defense can be made, along the Pacific coast. "If force makes for peace," the Detroit *News* somewhat doubtfully remarks, "the peaceful ocean will be forced to live up to its name."

## THE "PLOT AGAINST MEXICO"

AN AUDACIOUS MAGAZINE, noted for "saying things," contains an article on "The Plot Against Mexico," and features it on its cover, thus making every newsstand a bill-board, so to speak, in a kind of poster campaign to forestall intervention, and to convince us that the "invisible government" whose name is "Wall Street" has its eye on mines, markets, and oil-wells with a view to conquest. Not unnaturally a section of the press maintains that such is the case. One paper, for example, takes up the bulletin of the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico, scans the roster of its Executive Committee, finds that it includes several representatives of great corporations, and asks, "Are we to understand that these interests would have our Government wage war on Mexico purely for the establishment and defense of property rights held by the above-mentioned corporations?" Meanwhile Felix Holt writes from Washington to the Socialist New York *Call:* "The plot to foment war in order to guarantee dividends to stockholders is going merrily forward. Following the news from Coblenz that the American army of occupation is busily planning a 'theoretical' campaign, to be used if it is felt advisable to punish the Carranza Government for its crime of trying to be independent of American Big Business, propaganda against the southern republic has taken a decided boom." Editorially, *The Call* says:

> "A tremendous drive is being made by American capitalists with investments in Mexico to use the Army and Navy for the conquest of Mexico and the establishment of their rule over the Mexican people. This drive has acquired a great momentum during the past week. It is evident that it is precipitated at this time as more opportune than later, when the war-fever has passed and conscription for this service will be more difficult. There have been more deaths through violence in the South and in Washington the past few weeks than have occurred in Mexico in the same period, yet the few deaths in Mexico are exploited as a 'humanitarian' reason for intervention."

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AMERICAN VICTIMS OF MEXICAN ANARCHY.

The son and the widow of John W. Correll, killed by Mexican bandits near Tampico last June.

The Topeka *Capital* remarks, "We are out of one international broil only to be threatened with another," and quotes L. J. De Bekker as saying in *The Nation:* "Is there a plot against Mexico? I believe there is and that the originators of the plot are American oil men." The Baltimore *Evening Sun* finds that—

> "An organized propaganda factory for war with Mexico is started in New York, presumably by financial interests, and it gets a good deal of its matter in newspapers which can be influenced. Then there are the newspapers of Hearst, who has large properties in Mexico, and the Chicago *Tribune*, all of which newspapers were hot for war with Mexico over outrages to a few Americans and just as hot to prevent war with the 'Imperial German Government.'"

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the situation resembles that in the Transvaal before the Boer War, "when the prize was possession of the new gold-mines of South Africa." It says:

"In Mexico the valuable oil-fields are the chief prize, for to-day oil is almost as precious as gold was twenty and twenty-five years ago. The world has entered upon the gasoline age. The search for fresh petroleum-fields is being prest in all parts of the earth and a backward country like Mexico, swept into this capitalistic whirlpool, is bound to have trouble exactly as the pastoral Boers did in old Paul Kruger's time when Johannesburg and the Rand suddenly became the center of the gold-mining industry in a world financially starving for a broader gold basis for its circulating mediums."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* deplores the alleged warlike spirits of those with "interests" in Mexico, and regrets that—

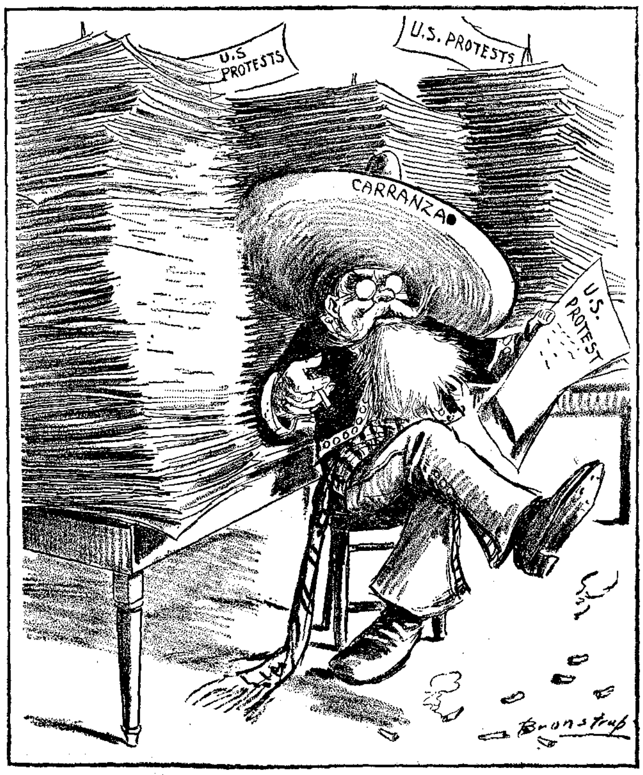
"They seem to be exerting their influence in Washington now for the promotion of those 'interests' by government interference, which would lead to conflict and possible acquisition of territory. Anything of that kind should be avoided as wholly unjustified."

What such leaders as Samuel Gompers think is readily conjectured, but in his recent public statements Mr. Gompers contented himself with denouncing "the Jingo spirit." Said he:

"To my mind, it would be the gravest wrong which could be inflicted on the people of the United States, as well as the people of Mexico, if the Jingo spirit, which is now in the course of manufacture, should drive us into anything like armed conflict with Mexico."

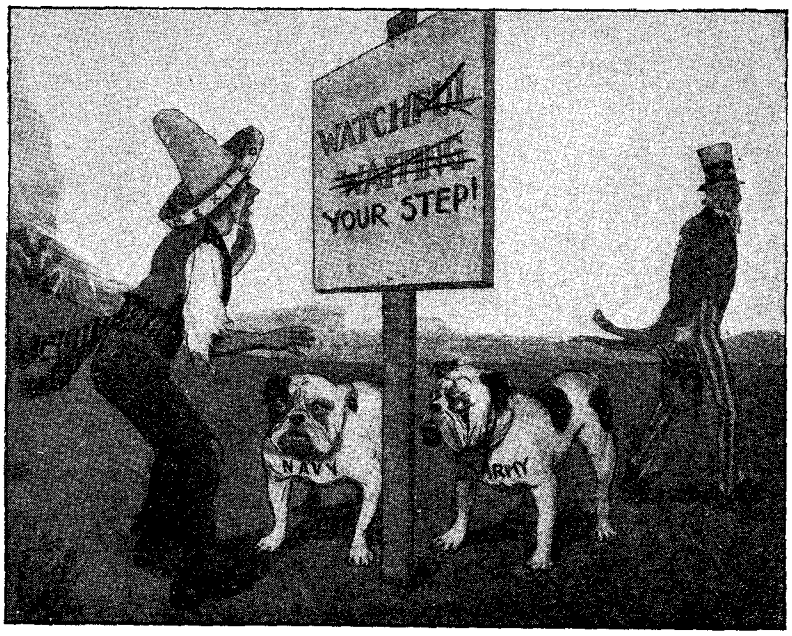
But it would be a decided exaggeration to speak of this utterance and the foregoing newspaper comments and accusations as representing more than a minority opinion. While no editorial writers undertake to deny that the enforcement of peace in Mexico might please "Wall Street," the real or imaginary plot against Mexico appears to the press in general almost insignificant beside the events that have lately drawn attention to Mexico—notably the Correll murder, the robbing of American sailors, Ambassador Fletcher's report on the numbers of Americans slain in Mexico, the Texas legislature's resolution requesting that Texas be permitted to pacify Mexico, and the President's embargo on arms. Majority opinion holds that the time has arrived when "watchful waiting" should cease.

"Mexico needs a spanking!" cries the Peoria (Ill.) *Transcript*, and the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Herald* feels that "something must be done to end the apparently unending series of outrages," and the Albany (N. Y.) *Knickerbocker Press* calls it "the duty of the United States to establish a stable government in Mexico," while the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes in "drastic measures" toward "suppressing the international nuisance," and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* would have Uncle Sam quell "the Ishmaelite of the western hemisphere." "Destiny is plain," observes the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*, adding:



ADDING TO HIS COLLECTION.

—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.


WATCH~~FUL~~
~~WAITING~~
YOUR STEP!
NAVY
ARMY

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

"It can not be dodged or averted. Sooner or later—and probably soon—we must make an end of the Mexican world-nuisance in the only way in which it can be ended. We shall be strengthened and fortified for this task by the new code of international law which we have helped to work out at Paris. With the prescriptions of that code as our warrant and with the civilized world indorsing our action, there will be none who can say that we go forth as imperialists to grab and loot and exploit."

Thus far, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, we have shirked our duty: "It is not a policy that has been adopted by the Administration in regard to Mexico. It is a farce, with elements of tragedy as well." And a continuance of the farce would betray a curious inconsistency, the Kansas City *Times* maintains:

"Is the United States to allow a Balkan problem to remain unsolved on the American continent while mixing in, at every political flurry, to settle the clashes of a dozen races, historical animosities, and territorial rivalries in Europe and Asia?

"Why should duty be so attractive at a distance and be ignored close to home? If watchful waiting is such an admirable policy we ought at least to follow it consistently. But we have done our watchful waiting in Mexico only and have jumped into European affairs without watching where we were jumping and without waiting at all. It will seem to many Americans that this policy ought to be reversed and that we should do more watching and waiting in Europe and more jumping in at home."

The Asheville (N. C.) *Times* declares that "every failure on the part of our Government to protect its own nationals is simply an invitation to the Mexicans to go on killing," and the Jersey City *Journal* remarks: "Mexicans appear to regard this country with contempt, seemingly interpreting our lenient policy toward them as a sign of weakness. It is becoming more and more evident that we must accord them the same treatment they would receive were it British lives, for instance, that were concerned." The New York *Times*, too, apprehends that just such stern measures will be needed to bring Mexico to terms, for "as her

Government seems impotent to protect foreigners, and is disposed to prey upon them, it is hardly to be expected that mere negotiation can procure any satisfaction from Mexico and the Mexicans," and the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* is convinced that "eventually Mexico must feel the wrath of this Republic. It must be made afraid to kill and rob our people. Mexico is not now afraid to do these crimes, and its conscience to stimulate which our Mexican policy was devised has not responded to American generosity." The Kansas City *Journal* assures us that "Americans demand that Mexico be 'cleaned up' once for all, and that in all future years this nation will be free from the continuous insults, indignities, assaults, and marauding of Mexican bandits, governmental or revolutionary. And the sooner this cleaning process is set in motion the better it will be." For "watchful waiting" is costly. As the Topeka (Kan.) *State Journal* reminds us:

> "Along the whole length of the Mexican border American troops are on guard day and night. The actual monetary cost to the American people has been estimated at $1,000,000 per week. Our troops are there to protect the border from raids, murders, and robberies, and that the world may not be shocked and horrified by a repetition of the Columbus raid."

We have had enough of this, thinks the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant:*

> "It is time to step in and at least take charge of the Mexican ports in the interests of those sections of the busy world where there is something doing besides robbery. Moreover, if it is ever to be done, now's the time. Doesn't the League of Nations forbid any interference whatever with the affairs of another country? We must be sure to get our work in before that is adopted or ask permission. Nor could we fight anyhow, for war is ended."

Altho not so sure about inability to fight, the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* feels that haste is desirable; the question "should be settled at once, without waiting for the proposed League of Nations to materialize and assume the right to decide what this country may or may not do in the emergency." Under the head-line, "Finishing the Task," the Louisville (Ky.) *Times* calls attention to the great change in sentiment toward Mexico:

> "Until the late war Mexico meant very little to the man in the street. . . . The revelations during the war proved to the average American, however, that if fortune had gone against us in Europe, the Mexican and the German were ready to attack us from the rear and that plots between Berlin and Mexico City were many and sinister. Also he does not entirely trust Japan in respect to Mexico, and a proposal from the President that the country be made safe for our democracy would be very welcomely received by the American people."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT might profit the profiteers to put their ears to the ground.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

IF they didn't mean to get rid of Burleson, why did they raise our hopes?—*New York Call.*

INCIDENTALLY we would like to know what the other 97¼ per cent. of 2¾ beer is.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

PERU is building a new war-ship, the inference being that the other one is worn out.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A BIG crop of anything these days appears to be the necessary prelude to a price increase.—*Indianapolis News.*

"WE must maintain a fair level of prices," says meat-man Armour. Why not a level of fair prices? —*Rochester Post-Express.*

I HAPPEN to be Secretary of War.—*Newton D. Baker.* That is the best explanation so far made on the subject. —*Detroit Journal.*

MISSIONARIES laboring to educate China are probably having their troubles in trying to explain the Shantung incident.—*Washington Star.*

WHAT is harder than to keep a secret? To keep a treaty. And what is harder than to keep a treaty? To keep a secret treaty secret. — *New York Evening Sun.*

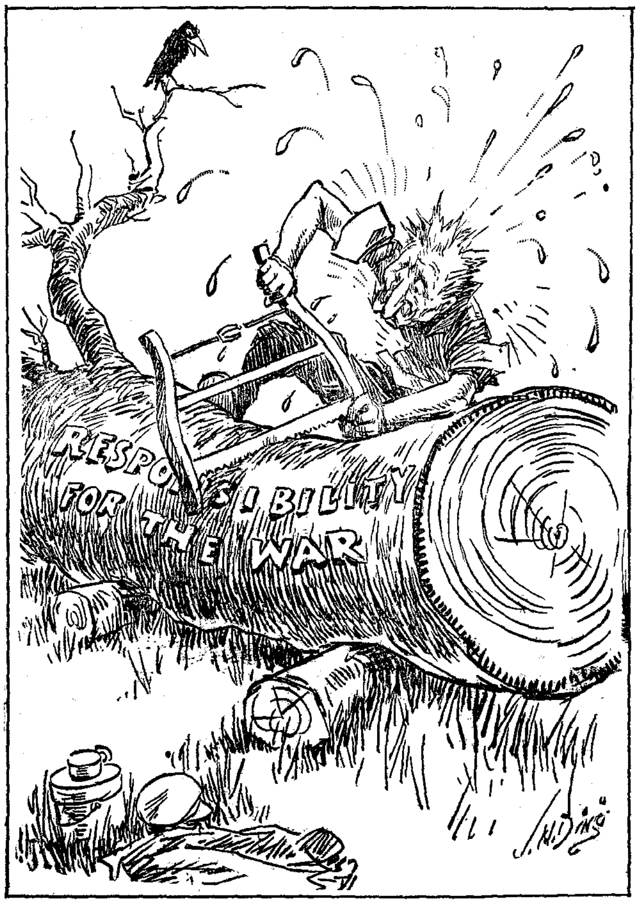
THERE is a possibility that England also may become dry. This may account for the desire that has sprung up in Scotland for independence.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

WE had an idea that Henry Ford's definition of a mobile army would be one that went about in Fords, but it seems he didn't think of that.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE wholesale price of beef has dropt a few cents a pound, but we don't believe the retailers are charging any more now than they did before the drop.—*Columbia Record.*

A GERMAN has been arrested in Frankfurt-am-Main for posing as an American. If an American in this country should pose as a German we shouldn't jail him—we'd put him in an asylum.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE price of food has declined one-half of one per cent., the Government experts tell us. Less than one-half of one per cent. of the retail dealers have had this sad news broken to them, however.—*New York Evening Sun.*



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WAIT TILL OLD BILL GETS TO THIS ONE.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

AT the hour of going to press Haiti was not claiming that it won the war.—*Birmingham Age Herald.*

EVERY raise in street-car fares gives a greater area to the phrase, "within walking distance."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE building of a "sky-scraper church" would seem to be a move in the right direction.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT's beginning to look as tho the Philippines don't want a divorce, but only separate maintenance.—*Manila Bulletin.*

MOSES doubtless had a hard time convincing the Israelites that the Ten Commandments would work.—*Indianapolis Times.*

IF they expect the League to be a life-raft for the world, they'll have to quit using it as a political platform.—*Indianapolis Times.*

AFTER De Valera gets through looking around over here maybe he won't care to make a republic out of Ireland. —*Columbia Record.*

NO doubt one effect prohibition will have in this State is that fewer guides in the Adirondacks will look like deer. —*Rochester Post-Express.*

IT'S such a comfort to hear that the trouble is not that prices are going up, but that the value of the dollar is going down.—*Minneapolis Evening Tribune.*

THAT $2,000,000 worth of leather the Government has to sell will probably make its appearance later as $20,000,000 worth of shoes. — *Des Moines Register.*

BY the time he's through with it, the President will doubtless feel pretty pleased if he can get even "half a League, half a League, half a League onward."—*New York Call.*

"IT'S a hard come down," says Walter Pulitzer, "that the country that produced William of Orange should have to continue to harbor William the Lemon."—*New York Evening Mail.*

PRESIDENT WILSON says the world to-day leans on America, and Jack Harrison, of the Beloit *Gazette,* is instantly reminded of "Fainting Bertha," the celebrated police-court character who used to faint on the street, and after some kind-hearted gentleman had caught her in his arms, helped her to a place of safety, and started away in the proud consciousness of having done a kind act, he usually discovered that Bertha had lifted his watch.—*Kansas City Star.*

# FOREIGN - COMMENT

## CHINA'S ANTAGONISM TO JAPAN

CHINA'S BLAZE OF PROTEST against the Shantung award to Japan by the Peace Conference took most effective form in a general strike and the boycott of things and persons Japanese. According to the Japanese press, these anti-Japanese movements in China are instigated by British and American subjects, particularly missionaries. This is denied by the Chinese, who reply that if the Japanese are sincere in their desire for the friendship of the Chinese people, the Government of Japan should abandon the policy of making China the "victim of Japanese territorial expansion." The fact that even in the Chinese Cabinet there were ministers of reputed Japanese affiliation tended to inflame the patriotic element in China still more, and one of the objects of the strike and boycott was to force the resignation of these Chinese ministers, according to the Shanghai *Shen Pao*, which says:

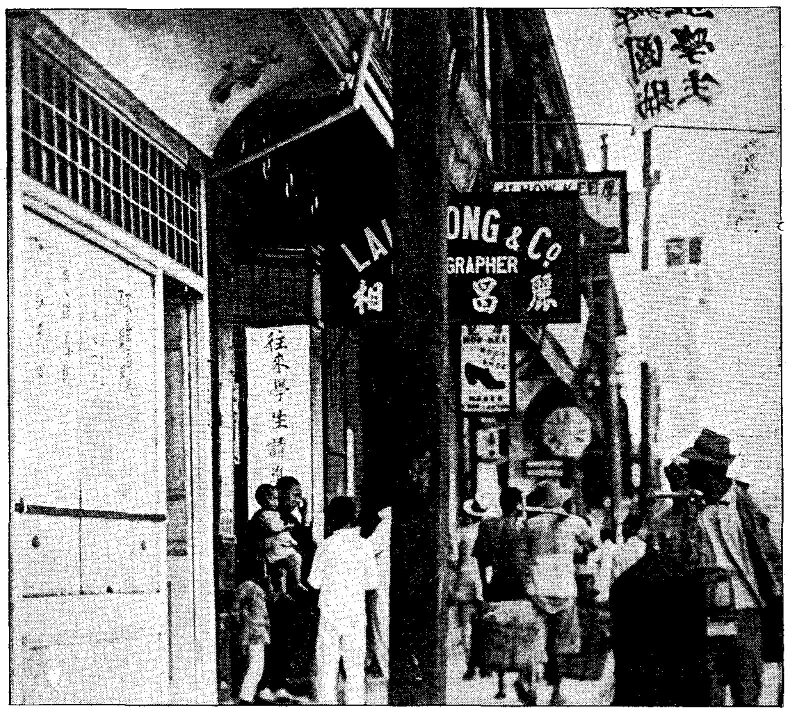
> "The strike is a nation-wide movement. The rapidity with which it spreads shows conclusively that it is more than a movement of students and merchants. Through it the people wish to make known their will to the Government. Is the Government going to set itself against the wishes of the whole nation? The people have been suffering for years, and the only request they now make of the Government is the dismissal of two or three officials. Will the Government continue to protect these few men in the face of the people's wrath?"

The great violence of the strike was witnessed in Shanghai, we learn from the Chinese press, which points out that in other cities, where there was no foreign interference, the strike was carried on without much disturbance. In Shanghai it lasted from June 8 to 15, during which period, we are told, all banks, factories, markets, and shops of all kinds were closed. Steamships lying alongside the wharves could not have their cargo unloaded, and even the rickshaw coolies refused to take passengers. In the meantime the streets were thronged with people, many thousands of whom carried little flags on which were inscribed such words as "We Want Justice," "We Will Never Part with Kiaochow," etc. It was feared that in the heat of the excitement there would be disorder, and this would afford an excuse to the Settlement Authorities to interfere. To avoid such eventualities, about 20,000 students of both sexes paraded the vicinities of the markets and other centers, with bands across their shoulders bearing words of admonition to the people to remain on their best behavior. Detachments of Boy Scouts with baskets of food went about distributing it to those who were affected by the strike. Young women wearing the Red-Cross bands moved among the crowds ready to give first aid where it might be necessary.

During the first five days of the strike in Shanghai there was no disorder. On the sixth day, when the markets were still closed, the foreign authorities thought it time to break the strike, as the further continuance of it would imperil the health of their women and children. The consular body then issued through the Municipal Council a proclamation forbidding demonstrations of all kinds in the settlements. Even the display of anti-Japanese flags was made an offense punishable by imprisonment. This action was construed by the Chinese as pro-Japanese, and student orators denounced the proclamation at street corners. Many of these students were arrested and punished.

In order not to antagonize the foreign authorities, the Students' Union sent out notices urging the people to remain quiet and, at the same time, wrote to the consular body as follows:

> "We have maintained order in the strike, and foreigners have generally sympathized with us. Our strike is not directed against Americans, English, or French, who are our friends.
>
> "We have urged our people to keep the peace at all costs, and requested the grocers, butchers, etc., to resume business to meet your needs. We beg you will not interfere with our movement, as we have no desire to do anything that would cause you annoyance."



Photograph from Adachi.

BUSINESS NOT AS USUAL.

Boards up on Shanghai shops as protest against the award of Shantung to Japan. Anti-Japanese placards cover the window-boards.

The Chinese merchants also thought it wise to follow the students' example and addrest this note to the foreign business men:

> "The demonstration of the students and merchants throughout the country is not directed against your interests. We hope by it to compel our Government to listen to the voice of the people.
>
> "In the meantime, we are doing our utmost to preserve peace and order. We trust our foreign friends will understand our motive and give us their moral support."

There was yet no disorder. But a Tokyo message in one of the Shanghai papers announcing that Japan had ordered four destroyers from Sasebo to Shanghai served as match to gunpowder and caused the pent-up popular feeling to explode. Then a mob formed a procession and tried to march into the foreign settlements, carrying banners with patriotic slogans. The foreign police interfered, and there was a fight in which the police used their rifles against the bare fists of the

(*Continued on page* 93)

Photograph by Adachi

A CHINESE STUDENT "RIOTER" IN TOKYO UNDER ARREST.

## GERMANY BLAZING A NEW TRAIL

DESPITE GERMAN PRESS THREATS that the peace terms will never be observed, the Government of the German Republic starts promptly to blaze the trail toward a new national existence. This is seen especially in a public statement of the new Prime Minister, Gustav Adolf Bauer, who says in effect that his Government will be a labor Government, but under it the workers must feel that they are working for Germany first and for themselves afterward. Hence there must be no strikes, all disputes being settled by arbitration. In this way the former German militarism will be transformed into an invincible labor army, and all other lands will have to follow Germany's example. The new ministry, we learn from Weimar dispatches, is composed of the formerly hostile Clericals and Social Democrats, forming a cabinet popularly known as "Black and Red." The new Premier, an East Prussian, forty-nine years of age, has had only a common school education and politically has risen from a secretaryship in a labor organization. He is, in fact, a specialist in labor questions, we are told further, and was Minister of Labor in the Scheidemann cabinet. In conversation with a member of the editorial staff of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Premier Bauer said that the chief task of his ministry is the "internal political establishment and renewal of Germany." Herr Bauer then points out that his selection as Prime Minister is "a significant indication of this," because he is a worker. The State President in choosing him to form a new cabinet, says Herr Bauer, must have had in mind the "necessity that an understanding of the reorganization of labor and of the social reconstruction of the state should be put first of all political efforts," and he adds:

> "This finds its basis not only in the outside and superficial fact that in the new Germany the industrial party of the social democracy takes a leading part in politics, but it is much more based on the fact that the public position into which we have been brought through the war and its results can only be improved when we reach in the social state the highest achievement in labor, and attempt by means of the abandonment of all unproductive luxuries to reproduce that which we have lost in the form of bases of production—be it in human material, goods, or territories.
>
> "The war made us poor. The peace limits our possibilities to recover, so that we must apply all our energy, summon all the inventive power of technics and all social organizing arts in order to achieve by the smallest possible outlay more than we need in order, first, to do justice to the enormous requirements of our peace obligations; and, secondly, to lay the foundations of a new social prosperity. That I look upon as the task of my ministry and of the ministries which will come after us, since there is here a task which will demand the working-power and stubborn will of generations. It is up to us now to make a beginning and to put forward into the world and into the focus of all politics for the first time the idea of a social state formation. This undertaking can not be conceived and taken in hand in a party-political manner, for we need the cooperation of the whole nation and also of the industrial circles and parties which differ on principle from social democracy in their theoretical conception of the economic process. They also are interested in the quickest possible liquidation of our obligations and in the accumulation of new German bonds, and they also must recognize that in our position there is no other means than to a certain extent to mobilize permanently the whole of the state in all its parts and functions, economically and socially."

The transformation of Germany, according to Premier Bauer, is that while formerly everybody in Germany worked for himself with the "involuntary recognition of the secondary obligation to leave the state a small portion of the result of his labors," in the future the importance of the state will be "so superior that everybody will work in the first instance in order to keep the state alive and only in the second instance in order to improve his personal situation, because the second becomes possible only when the first task, the maintenance of the state, has been accomplished." The Premier proceeds:

> "The economic-political fighting methods and fighting principles of the old state, the wage-fights, strikes, boycotts, etc., gain a different meaning from these points of view. When the former controversies of the classes and of the economic factors are outdistanced by common interests, means must be found in the strength of these overwhelming and decisive interests to settle authoritatively by means of arbitration those economic controversies which might be harmful to the welfare of the population.
>
> "Even in countries with a flourishing industry prolonged wage-fights cause great damage. In our position, however, they are in the nature of a catastrophe. We must therefore get out of the habit of long interruptions in the national labor processes by means of self-discipline, or, wherever this does not succeed owing to the too human assessment of the factors involved, bring about just and immediately effective and binding decisions. That I look upon as one of the most pressing tasks of the future, and I hope that the working classes as well as the employers will possess sufficient insight not to make this work more difficult. The eternal strikes must stop. The workmen, naturally, must not be robbed of their right to improve their economic situation, and we shall be even less desirous to leave the employer classes a free hand if they try to exploit their position of power. We strive rather to combine the just settlement of labor and wage questions with the interests of the state. Despotism must be abolished on every side, and the supreme law should be: The state has a claim to the output of every individual state subject and is entitled to press its claim on every side."

If Germany succeeds in realizing this "new type of a state of social labor, she will not only serve her own future, but also work for the economic and social political development of the world," and the reason given by the Premier is that there is no doubt that—

> "Other states, even those which have emerged out of the war with rich booty in land and subterranean treasures, will be led to this same way by the general impoverishment and by the social problems which the war has brought forth.
>
> "For that reason our program is also favorable for the moral position of Germany in the world. In other states people will soon recognize that it is more productive and more profitable to form a great national army of workmen than to feed and to clothe a great army of soldiers. Out of the disarmament which is now being forced upon us we will try to make an economic armament, and we will hope that in this manner we will in the quickest way get our enemies to follow our example and to disarm also."

## IS ITALY OUT IN THE COLD?

WHETHER ITALY IS LEFT OUT IN THE COLD by the Anglo-Franco-American agreement is a question that suggests ominous portents to outside observers, while the mere suspicion of such a possibility sets sections of the ardent Italian press ablaze. Italy has not infrequently been accused of taking part in the war for purely selfish reasons, but now finds a defender in the London *Times*, which argues that we must have a clear idea of Italy's position before the war in order properly to grasp her present point of view. For many years Italy "lay helpless in the grip of what was called in diplomatic mockery the Triple Alliance," remarks *The Times*, which points out that Italy was helpless because Austria "held the keys of her house," and it adds:

> "She held, in fact, the dominating passes of the Alps, and the many-harbored eastern shore of the Adriatic. Germany and Austria together could at any time descend upon Italy from the Alpine heights and lay waste her fairest provinces, while the Austrian Fleet had a secure base from which to attack the ill-protected shipping and coasts of Italy. Such was the perilous position of the young Italian nation, which, owing to these perils, was driven into a policy of political and economic dependence upon the hated *Tedeschi*."

It is said that the stipulations made by Italy when she joined the Allies were "grasping and ambitious," and *The Times* admits that some of them may seem so, but in the main they were stipulations of a Power filled with a desire for security of frontier, and this London daily proceeds:

> "Now she finds that it is part of the Allied policy to create a strong nation of the warlike races on the frontier of Italy and to give some of the Italian doorways into their keeping. It is not a policy which we could expect Italy to like; but Italy nevertheless accepted a compromise, the Treaty of London, which gave to this new nation, partly composed of her late enemies, more than half of those strongholds which are the natural eastern defenses of Italy. Would England, would France, would the United States have accepted that compromise? We doubt it."

Moreover, we are told that it is apparently true that the defensive alliance between France, the United States, and England was arranged and concluded without the knowledge of Italy, and *The Times* observes:

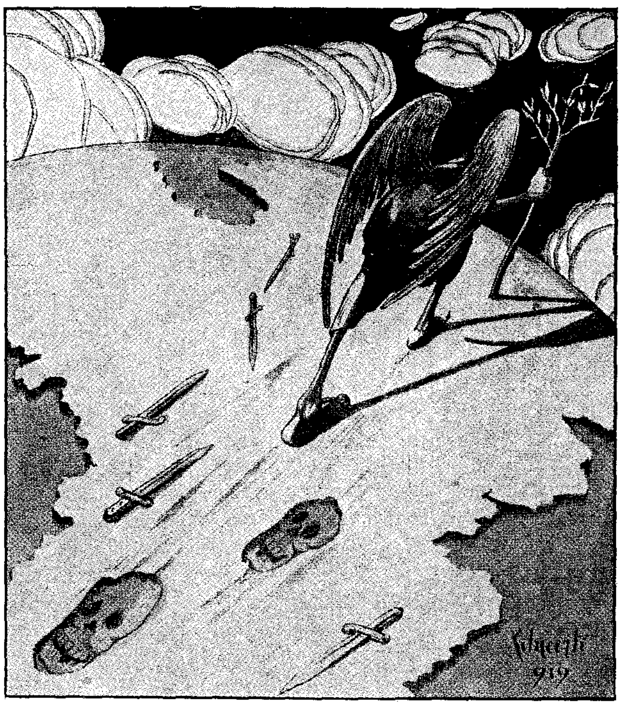
> "Italy is thereby isolated. We warn our statesmen and also those of France that the loss of the friendship of Italy, which they treat so lightly, may be a very serious matter for Europe, and also for the British Empire. The German way to the East is through the Balkans. The passes of the eastern Alps, if they were in the hands of a strong and friendly Italy, would offer England and France a means of checking that advance. It would be a bridge-head or pier-head for a flanking movement which would check the German advance in that direction. And contrariwise, a weak and deserted Italy forced into a subservience to the Central Powers would make the right flank of such an advance invulnerable to France and England. But there are higher reasons than these strategic reasons. Italy is a frontier of western civilization. If we arrange the isolation of that frontier post we arrange the betrayal of western civilization."

The possibility that there should be any strain on the relations between France and Italy causes wide-spread concern because of the fact that the two countries are neighbors geographically and cousins as members of the Latin race. In an interview accorded to a correspondent of the Paris *Journal*, Premier Nitti is quoted in part as follows:

> "No one in Italian politics to-day could think of a break with France. Our alliance is not founded merely on our brotherhood of blood, because even brothers may quarrel, and our past history proves it, but it is founded on the most obvious self-interest. You are richer than we are, but we are, and, above all, we shall be, more numerous than you. We supplement the numbers you lack. Disunited before the world of Slav, Saxon, and Germany, which is not dead, France and Italy would be nations of no importance and of no defense. But if united and working together in Spain and in South America, we become the Latin world with a magnificent future. . . . All we wish is fair play."

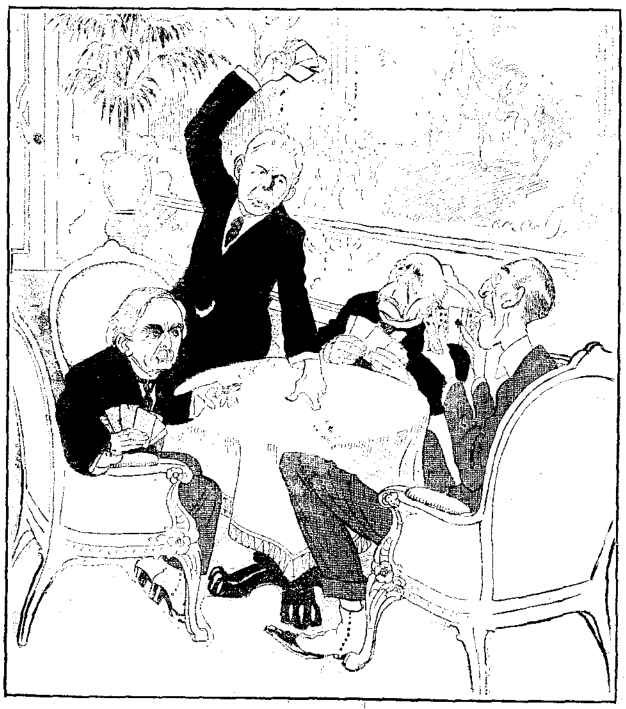
A polite French hint to the Government of Rome that it take due note of the Nationalist elements in Italy who are waging a dangerous campaign against Franco-Italian friendship is offered by the Paris *Gaulois* when it observes:

> "This dangerous game is one that nobody in Italy thus far seems to understand or properly to appraise in its consequences. There is grave risk that the reestablishment of general peace may be compromised if a serious tension were to arise between France and Italy on the morrow of the war. What is more, as it is impossible to force the nations to take up arms again, all international conflict thenceforward would be turned into economic wars and internal convulsions. The only gainers thereby would be the Bolsheviki."



ITALY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

"A peace which leaves such footprints behind it is not the peace for which half a million Italians died." —*420* (Florence).



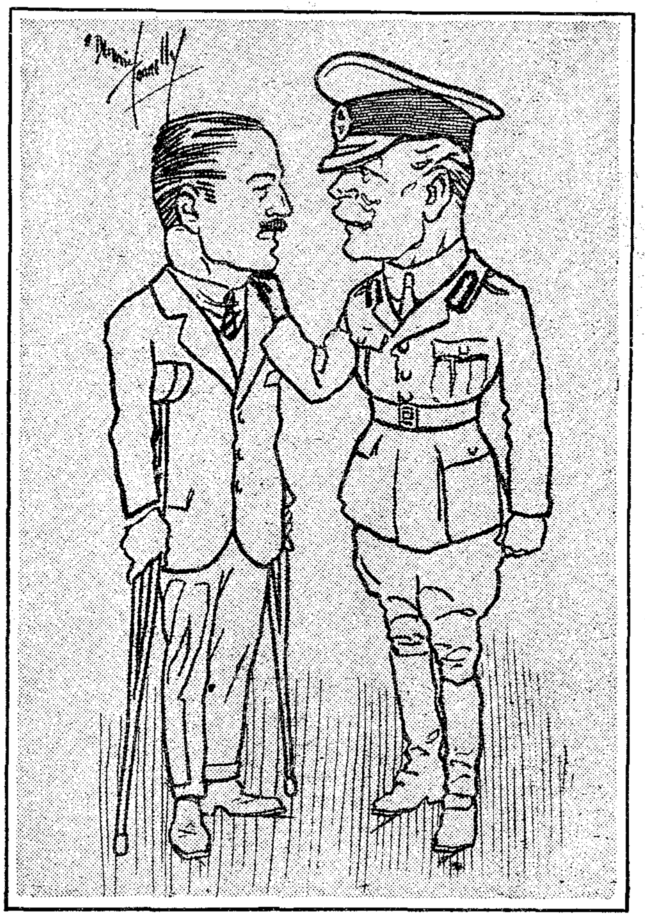
ITALY'S VORACITY.

ORLANDO—"If I can't have four aces of each suit I won't play any longer." —*Hvepsen* (Christiania).

AS ITALY SEES HERSELF AND OTHERS SEE HER.

## ENGLAND'S NEGLECT OF HER DEFENDERS

INHUMAN NEGLECT of disabled officers and men by the British Government is the charge of no less a personage than Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, as chief witness before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Pensions. His evidence was sensational, according to the London press, and his criticism of the way the Government allows many war-heroes to suffer was "very outspoken and very caustic." The London *Daily Mail*, not too lenient a critic of the Government, declares that Sir Douglas Haig's "exposure of the misery and neglect inflicted on many of our disabled soldiers and their families ought to make the most complacent Government wince." His evidence is "a tragedy of war-wrecked lives whose sufferings the nation has not yet understood," and this journal emphasizes the fact that the nation is "grateful to its soldiers and means to see that they are treated justly and generously." A few specimen cases of neglect in the treatment of officers and of men, cited from a report of the Disabled Officers' Fund, by Sir Douglas Haig, are as follows:



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG (to the disabled officer)—"No honors for me, my boy, till we get justice for you."
—*The Star* (London).

"1. A captain.—Nineteen years of Territorial service; mobilized August, 1914; demobilized, April, 1919; shot through thigh; sciatic and other nerves affected; walks with pain and difficulty; married, five boys; no wound gratuity; no pension yet. By this delay he is unable to get his children's allowances; his service gratuity rapidly becoming exhausted for maintenance; still waiting for pension.

"2. Engineer lieutenant, R. N. R.—Came from West, U. S. A., to serve; five years' commissioned service; invalided from June 13, 1919; has been without funds since June 13; was told by the Admiralty that his gratuity could not be paid for another fortnight. Why should an officer be driven to charity because the government departments hold up what he is entitled to?

"3. Second lieutenant.—Suffering from tuberculosis and in a sanatorium; has pension of £175, minus 4*s.* 6*d.* a day; impossible to provide for family on this. Typical case of utter inadequacy of pension in total disability and neglect of government department to inform people of what they are entitled to. Appears to be entitled to children allowance, but, of course, was not notified. However, his little boy has just died—probably of starvation—so it will save the Government £24 a year.

"4. Second lieutenant.—Service, January, 1915, to May, 1919; bullet-wound in head; married, two children; employment, nil; pension, "Do not know"; service gratuity, "Do not know"; wound gratuity, nil; other income, nil; "I am absolutely destitute."

"5. Captain.—Service, 1899–1910; married, two children; destitute except for unemployment dole.

"6. Flight sergeant.—Not disabled; gave up business and joined in 1916; now destitute; wife and four children; only income unemployment dole of £2 a week; 30*s.* of this goes on rent; trying to keep family on 10*s.* a week."

"How can the nation think of holding peace celebrations and rejoicings," Sir Douglas Haig asked the committee, "when those who gave their all in the struggle are in such a terrible state of want?" By way of remedying the condition the Field-Marshal proposed:

"1. A greater generosity on the part of the state;

"2. A single authority to coordinate the work of the ministries; and

"3. An improvement in the machinery that has been set up, but is now working, laboriously no doubt, but too slowly, and, in many cases, unsympathetically."

The London *Times* is sure that the nation's intentions and will are good, but Sir Douglas Haig's criticisms show that the "undoubtedly good intentions of the country are to some extent being defeated," and *The Times* issues a warning that has bearing on the returned soldiers of any nation when it says that "every miscarriage of justice to these men, whatever its cause, is a potent breeder of discontent, and the brood will sooner or later come home to roost." The Field-Marshal's criticisms are very detailed, but fall naturally into two classes, remarks this daily as it continues:

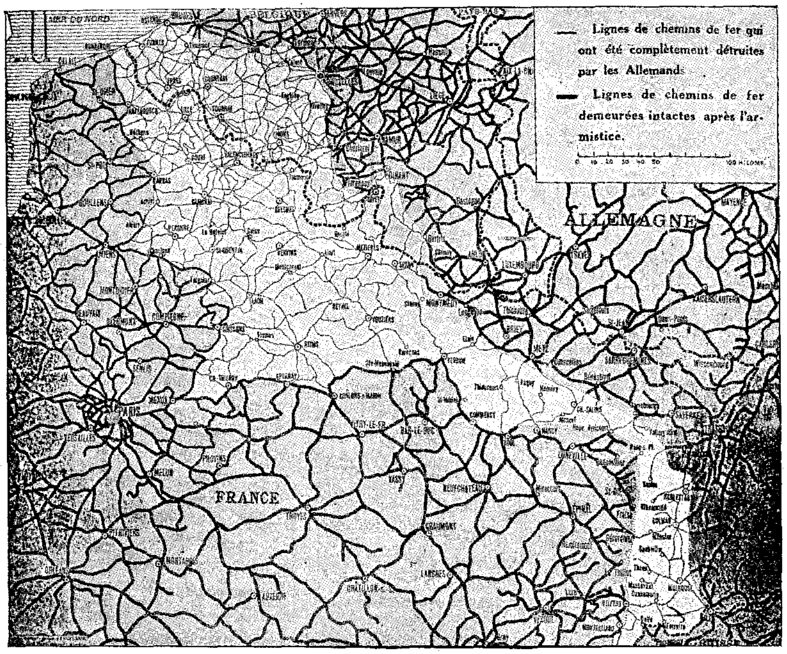
"The first class of grievances arises out of faults of administration. Among these faults we put first the failures of the medical boards. The pensions depend on the degree of disablement, which, in turn, depends on the doctor. It is not too much to say that the doctor makes the pension. But the average doctor who examines the disabled man, being as a rule a civilian, usually knows nothing about the diseases of war. Malaria, trench fever, and shell-shock, for example, are disablements about which this war has taught medicine most of what it knows, and only those who have had access to that knowledge can estimate the degree of disability of the sufferer. There are young doctors unemployed who could, from their war-experience, do justly and with sympathy the work that is often being done ignorantly and without sympathy. For not only is there no uniformity in decisions, but, as Sir Douglas Haig complains, some doctors treat every examinee as a malingerer. We have several times drawn attention to this perhaps the bitterest of all the grievances of the disabled soldier. Next to the doctors, bad business organization of the departments concerned is the chief cause of injustice. More than half the complaints arise out of the delays of the departments in giving the men the rights that are undoubtedly theirs. Sir Douglas Haig dwelt on the hardship and distress caused by these delays—delays in awarding and renewing the wound-pension and service-gratuity, in assessing the degree of disability that determines the retired pay, and in obtaining the special emergency grants. Papers that have to pass through several departments are unaccountably held up, and while the departments are filing and referring documents backward and forward, and occasionally, no doubt, losing them on the way, the poor man to whom they refer may be suffering the acutest anxiety and even sometimes actual want. We know, of course, that the secretarial work is enormous, but the congestion is largely due to defects of organization that are preventible."

By many organs of British opinion particular note is taken of Sir Douglas Haig's recommendation of "a more generous provision for the wives and children of officers and men and also for the education of their children," especially as the present rates were fixt by Royal Warrant of August, 1917. As the Belfast *Northern Whig* puts it, "allowances which were perhaps adequate then have ceased to be so to-day, owing to the steady rise in the cost of living during the intervening two years."

# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## THE HUN AS A RAILROAD-WRECKER

THE ENEMY'S RAILWAY-LINES and railway stations are always legitimate targets in war. They are as much a part of his fighting material as artillery or forts. The Germans, however, did not treat railways in the late war solely as part of the Allies' military equipment. Their main object seems to have been to ruin methodically the industrial regions of France, and therefore they put out of commission lines that could be of no possible use in military operations. They systematically razed stations to the ground, destroyed all bridges, culverts, and tunnels, of whatever size or importance, demolished watchmen's shelter-houses, swept away water-tanks, signals, telegraph-poles, and all yard equipment. On the northern lines alone the loss includes 1,000 hydraulic cranes, 150 switch-towers, 5,400 signals, and nearly 10,000 miles of telegraph-line. The buildings demolished were almost entirely of stone, even the smallest. The mere enumeration of such destruction as that of watchmen's houses and station buildings proves that the Germans had some other object in view than a purely military one. Still more proof appears in the methods with which they have conducted this destruction. Says P. O. Buttrick in an article translated in large part from French sources and printed in *The Railway Age* (New York, July 4):


MER DU NORD
Lignes de chemins de fer qui ont été complètement détruites par les Allemands
Lignes de chemins de fer demeurées intactes après l'armistice.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100 KILOMS.
ALLEMAGNE
FRANCE

FRENCH AND BELGIAN RAILROADS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS.

Light lines show railroads destroyed, heavy lines those left intact.

"Not only have portions of the rails been removed, such as would have been sufficient to prevent the pursuit of an enemy. but often the entire track has been removed or destroyed. To separate the rails from the ties, the *Boches* used a special apparatus known as a '*charrue*' (literally, a plow). It was composed of two rails six meters long, bolted close together at one of the ends, the two other ends being separated to form a V, but united by means of two other completely united curved rails. This machine was hitched to the tender of a locomotive by means of a chain attached to the point of the V. The curved rail was then placed under the rails of the track, but above the ties by means of the removal of two rail-joints. The engine then started and the *charrue* ript up the track as it progressed. During this operation, a crew of men followed the locomotive and placed torpedoes where any two rails remained joined together after the *charrue* had passed. This apparatus was employed principally on the lines of the Northern railroad. On the lines of the Eastern the Germans confined themselves largely to torpedoing every rail-joint.

"To destroy the embankments, mines or torpedoes were placed from 50 to 200 meters (approximately 160 to 650 feet) apart with an explosive charge varying from 50 to 100 kilograms (25 to 50 pounds). Holes capable of containing 2,000 cubic meters of material have been found in such places, where, of course, all the embankments have been destroyed clear down to the natural soil.

"Toward the end of the war, when the Germans did not have time to prepare special mines, nor to carry away their artillery munitions, they made the latter up into bundles which they heaped together loosely along the tracks, in the culverts and the cellars to the stations, and then exploded them.

"The bridges were not simply blown out in their center—which would have been sufficient to interrupt our pursuit for the time necessary for the *Boches* to retire to another defensive position—but the charges of explosive were placed beside the abutments in such a manner as to overthrow not only the masonry, but also the solid earth—natural or artificial—which supported the masonry, and thus to enlarge the opening necessary to be spanned by the bridge. The great size of the charges used was such that frequently the length of the span was doubled.

"The tunnels were similarly destroyed, not alone in the view to a momentary interruption, but rather in a manner to close them permanently. Such is the case of the ones at Perthes near Rethel and at the Manse near Challeranges. They were destroyed with such a lavishness of explosives that the soil is pulverized clear to the surface above the arch."

Another scheme was to leave mines with slow-acting fuses which would not explode until long after the line was again in French possession. On the Northern Railroad alone there have been counted 250 mines with delayed fuses, most of which did not explode for weeks or even months after the Germans had left. Certain places were mined so as to be destroyed twice or even three times. To quote again:

"For example, the *Boches* on leaving blew up a bridge, knowing that the first care of the French would be to reestablish a passage. After the explosion they would plant a mine with a delayed-action fuse, which would explode in the same place a dozen days later. After the explosion of the second one, they figured that the French would consider it as finished this time, and recommence the work in a permanent fashion. So they placed also a second mine with delayed-action fuse to explode a month later. The positions of these mines were calculated so as to enlarge each time the mine-crater. This system was notably employed at a bridge at Roye, but the French were able to prevent the last explosion. Another stratagem frequently employed by the Germans was to place a mine with a retard-action fuse in the crater of one already exploded. They counted upon this not only to multiply the number of victims, but also to cause a state of demoralization such that no one would dare to go near the lines.

"From the extent of this destruction, one may deduce the size and difficulties of the reconstruction of these lines. It is necessary in effect to reconstruct the track . . . in the same manner as were built the great trunk lines in America or the Trans-Siberian Railway—that is to say, as one proceeds in countries where there does not exist any other means of transportation, the rails already laid serving to bring forward the materials for the continuation of the line. This is especially true, since the highways are still in too poor a state to permit the bringing up of the heavy materials, even if there were automobile-trucks powerful enough to transport the heavy steel girders necessary for the bridges and viaducts at certain points.

"The work of laying the track is not all. Every one knows that a railroad can not function without coal- and water-stations at different points along the line. There is also to be considered the replacing of the signal system. The yards and station at Valenciennes alone had 272 signals of various kinds, all of which were destroyed and whose replacing is a long and delicate operation.

"Supposing the track reestablished and the yards reequipped, can the traffic be easily reopened? No. There remain to be reconstructed the buildings for sheltering merchandise and protecting it against pillage and for lodging the personnel.

"Because of this destruction, certain localities have been and still are completely isolated. When traffic has not been entirely prevented it has been forced to detour. It is thus that all the traffic from France toward Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine Valley, cared for before the war by seven lines, has been reduced to a single indirect line by way of Nancy. The great trunk line from Paris to Metz was destroyed for a great distance in the Argonne and at Verdun, and it will not permit of a heavy traffic for a long time after its reestablishment.

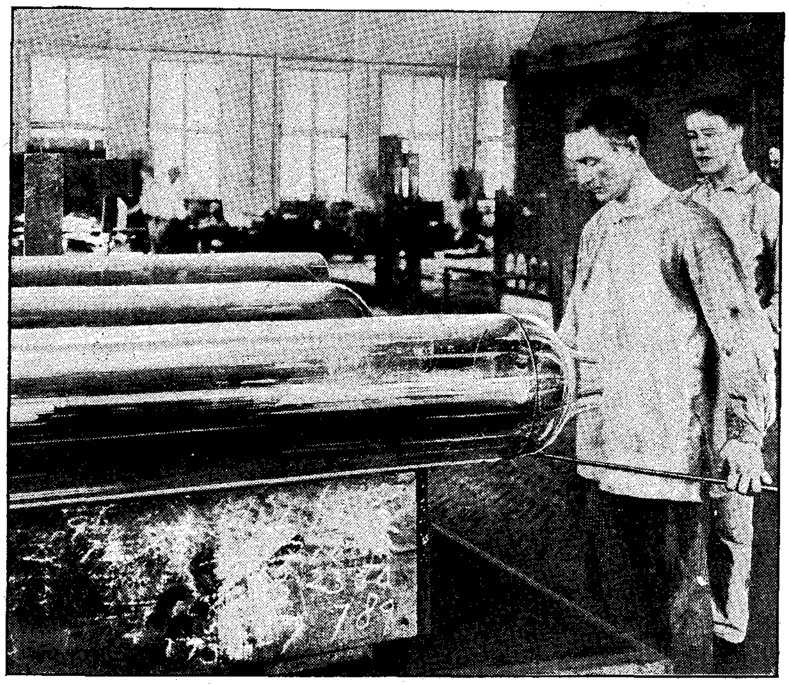
"The great viaduct at Dannemarie in Alsace, between Belfort and Mülhausen, has not yet been reestablished and has been replaced by a detour over an unstable soil which in wet weather can carry only light trains."

**AIR-SHIPS AS SANATORIUMS**—The use of air-ships as "aerial spas" is advocated in *The National Review* (London, June) by Capt. E. Brown, of the British Army Medical Corps. Dr. Brown first argues that mankind is slow to change fixt beliefs, adding that his conservatism is always supported by the best expert advice, and then brings forward the view that there may be something in aerial medicine. Says *The British Medical Journal* (London, June 14) in commenting on his article:

"Altho a permanent residence in the air is not yet feasible, the development of the giant air-ship provides possibilities of remaining at high altitudes for considerable periods at a stretch. Thus a germ-free atmosphere (superior in this respect to that for which the rich journey to Davos-Platz) can be obtained five thousand feet above Oldham or Bradford for those with shallower purses; and the picture of aerial hospitals for early pulmonary tuberculosis, gliding gracefully over our cities, is drawn, not as the fantom of a dream, but as a realizable possibility. The advantages and disadvantages of the altered atmospheric pressure are discust; they are, of course, familiar, but the reader's attention is specially directed to the volume and movement of the air at high altitudes as possibly factors of considerable importance, for the degree of motion and the immense volume present at high altitudes can rarely, if ever, be obtained on the earth. The author, who certainly writes with enthusiasm, foresees vast curative possibilities from the stimulating effect thus provided, and prophesies that we may in time go to aerial spas just as we now go to Bath or Harrogate for certain diseases. A month or two ago we received from Capt. H. W. Bernard, R.A.M.C., a communication in which he worked out in some detail the requirements for fitting out a captive air-ship as a tuberculosis sanatorium."

## CYLINDERS OF WINDOW-GLASS

If you should see a vast storehouse filled with big glass tubes standing on end, each taller than your head and about two feet in diameter, you would probably be surprized to learn that you were looking at window-glass. Window-glass is flat, and tubes are not; yet it is easier to blow glass into tubes than into any other handy shape, and all the tubes need to flatten them is to be cut and opened out, both easy processes. Meanwhile it is easier to store the glass in cylindrical form—which explains the warehouse full of giant tubes. We quote an explanation from an article on the industries of Pennsylvania, of which glass-making is one, contributed by John Oliver La Gorce to *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington). We read:



By courtesy of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

THESE GLASS TUBES WILL BE WINDOW-PANES SOME DAY.

The process is described in the accompanying article. The workman in the picture is cutting the imperfect end from a cylinder with a hot glass thread and a cold iron.

"Window-glass is of two kinds—cast and blown. The cast is the plate glass of commerce. In making it the process is not dissimilar to the rolling of dough on a dough-board. A huge flat table with a rim around the edge is filled with a pile of hot, putty-thick glass. A big mechanical rolling-pin spreads it out, after which it hardens. Then it is sent to the annealing furnace, heated, and allowed to cool gradually, for cooling either too fast or too slow would be ruinous. Finally it is ground down and polished and is ready for shipment.

"The process of making blown window-glass is entirely different. In hand-blowing, after the batch has been melted, the 'gatherer' takes a pipe about five feet long, with a bell-shaped head at one end and a mouthpiece at the other, and dips the bell-shaped end into the molten glass. A small ball of the glass adheres. He blows through the pipe and transforms this ball into a thick-skinned bubble. When this cools sufficiently it is dipt into the molten glass again, and more adheres. The process is usually repeated five times, the bubble growing thicker of skin each successive time.

"The pipe, with its adhering plastic bubble, is then given to a 'snapper,' or helper, who carries it to the 'blower's block,' where the 'blower' takes it. The latter workman is the king bee of the glass industry—big of body, powerful of lung, and deft of hand. He places the bubble in the 'block,' which is an iron mold set in water, to prevent its becoming too hot, and lined with charcoal to keep the iron from discoloring the glass.

"By turning the bubble in the block, blowing air into it as he does so, and gradually drawing the pipe upward, he slowly transforms it into a pear-shaped affair. The lower part gradually becomes solid and too hard to be workable even with his powerful lungs. The snapper puts it into the blow furnace, and when it is properly heated he gives it back to the blower. Standing over the 'swing-hole,' the blower allows the weight of the plastic glass to elongate the pear into a cylinder, which he gives the desired diameter by blowing into it intermittently.

"But, altho it has reached the desired diameter, the cylinder is not yet long enough to suit his purpose. So he reheats it and blows it over and over again until it attains the prescribed length.

"At this stage the cylinder is completed, but the free end is closed and the other end still adheres to the blowpipe. It is put back into the blow-furnace and the free end heated until it is soft enough to permit the blowing of a hole through it. The resulting imperfect end is cut away by wrapping a hot glass thread around the cylinder above the imperfection, at the point of severance. Touched with a piece of cold iron, the imperfect section breaks asunder. The cylinder is freed from the blowpipe in a similar manner.

"We now have a perfect hollow cylinder of regulation window-glass. But before it can be used in a window it must be flattened. To accomplish this, it must first be split open. A hot iron or a charged electric wire, passed up and down the line of cleavage, plays the rôle of a pair of shears. It causes a strain-line to form from one end of the cylinder to the other, and when this is touched with a piece of cold iron the big roll breaks open as perfectly as tho it were cut open with a diamond-cutter and straight-edge.

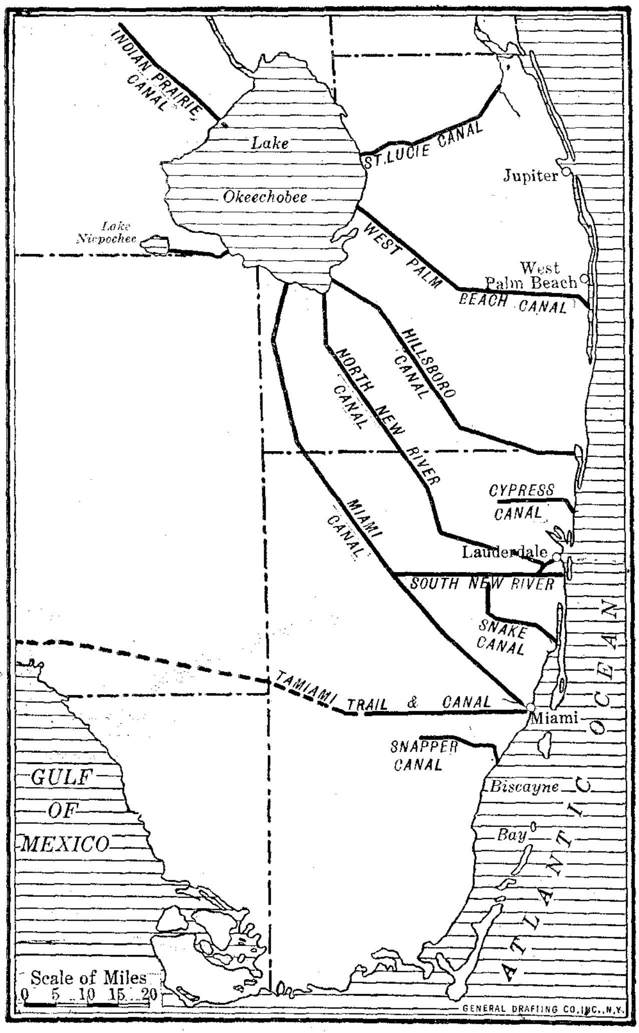
"After this the roll of glass is sent to the annealing furnace. Heated to a proper degree, the glass becomes soft enough to permit the roll to be flattened. It is then carefully cooled and stored, ready for market.

"By the hand-blowing process cylinders up to as much as six feet long and nineteen inches in diameter can be blown. Machine blowers have been gradually substituted and have revolutionized the art of making flat glass. All the larger cylinders . . . are machine-blown.

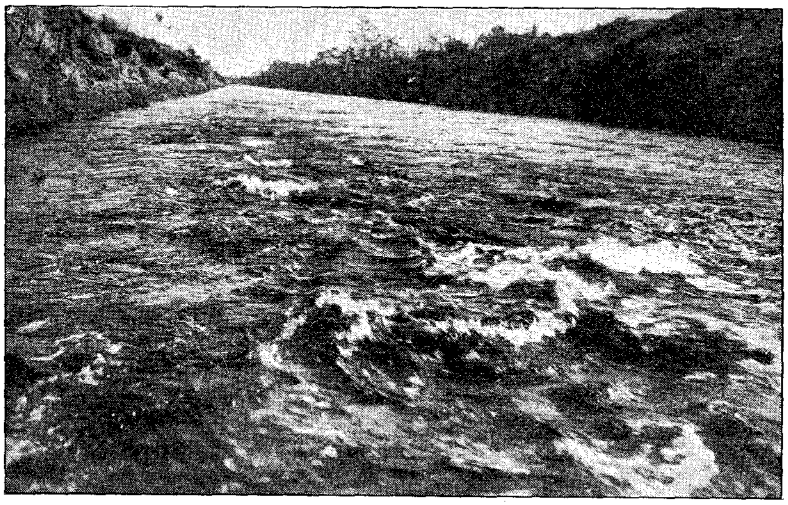
"In simple terms a machine-blower is an apparatus which automatically dips a big pipe into a kettle of molten glass, and then gradually raises it, pulling all the molten glass upward as the pipe rises. A constant stream of air kept flowing in through the pipe causes the glass to assume the form of a cylinder. Dip a soda straw into a thimbleful of molasses, and blow through the straw as you lift it up from the molasses—that process would roughly duplicate the principle of the mechanical glass-blower."

## DRAINING THE EVERGLADES

WHILE FERTILE LANDS IN FRANCE have been reverting to a desert, the balance has been maintained by the conversion of swamps larger than the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut into good farmland. This region is part of the famous Florida Everglades, whose reclamation was begun, as announced in these columns, many years ago and has lately been proceeding at a rapid rate, as described in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) by George F. Miles. The Everglades Drainage District, Mr. Miles tells us, takes in an area of about four million acres, and includes the second largest lake wholly within the United States, Lake Okechobee. The drained lands are producing good crops without fertilization, according to Mr. Miles, and a whole county of reclaimed territory has already been added to the State, including a substantial county town standing on what was once a useless swamp. Incidentally, the drainage canals are navigable, and it will ultimately be possible for vessels to pass between the Atlantic and the Gulf by this route. Writes Mr. Miles:



THESE CANALS ARE TURNING THE FLORIDA SWAMPS INTO RICH FARMLANDS.



NOTHING SLUGGISH ABOUT THIS.

A drop of about thirty feet from Lake Okechobee to the sea makes the work of drainage easier and produces a current like this in the forty-eight-mile Hillsboro canal.

"At the present time large tracts of land in the vicinity of the various canals are under cultivation, and the output of agricultural products from the Everglades region is steadily becoming an important factor in supplying the markets of the country. . . . . .

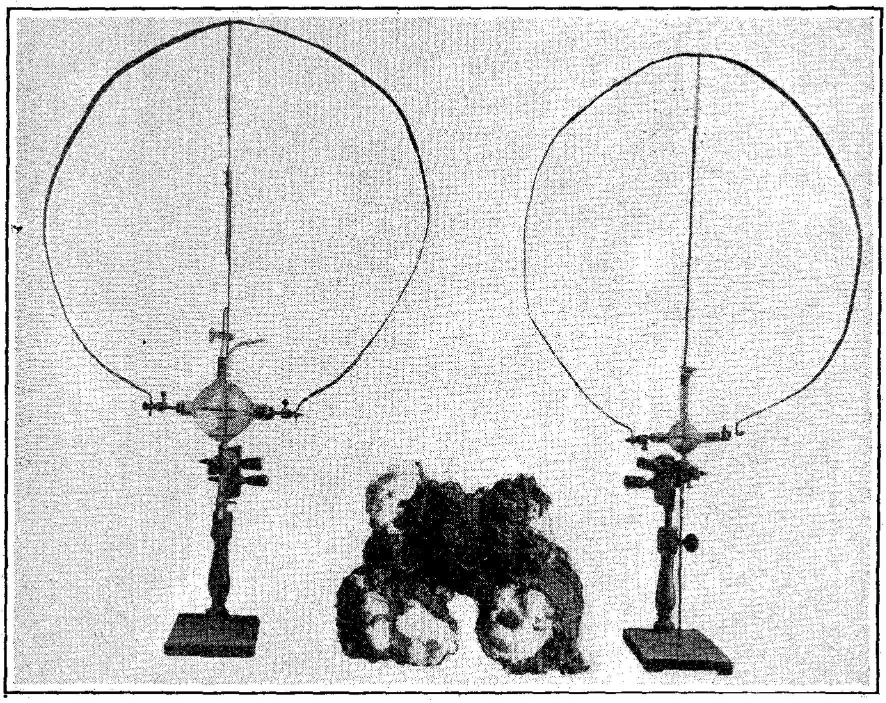
"The problems to be solved by the engineers of the Drainage Commission were to make provision for the removal of the surface water from the great level area of the Everglades, and to provide for the storage of the excessive rainfall which at times flooded this whole territory, and at the same time protect the navigable features of Lake Okechobee and the various canals constructed by the State. The elevation of the country to be drained varies from twenty to thirty feet above sea-level, and it is so situated that canals leading from the Everglades to both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico can be utilized both for drainage and navigation purposes, and as these canals are all being equipped with substantial locks, the water-levels can be regulated in such a way that, if necessary, the upper levels can be used for irrigation should such treatment of the soil at any time prove necessary."

In order to secure the desired results, the Drainage Commission has four canals already constructed from Lake Okechobee to the Atlantic Ocean, and one now partially completed from the lake to the headwaters of the Caloosahatchie River, which empties into the Gulf. It is also building a large "control" canal from Lake Okechobee to a branch of the St. Lucie River, which empties by way of the Indian River into the Atlantic Ocean. We read further:

"This canal, when completed, will be quite a formidable and important waterway, its width being approximately two hundred feet and its depth twelve feet. It will have the necessary locks installed to render it navigable for vessels of considerable size, and also to control the water-levels within the drainage district. Also, by utilizing this canal, together with the waters of Lake Okechobee and the canal leading from the lake toward the Gulf of Mexico, it will be possible for vessels of moderate size to pass from the inside waters of the east coast of Florida to those of the west coast by this canal route without taking the long and rather dangerous voyage around the southern extremity of the peninsula of Florida. . . . . . .

"The results obtained so far indicate that the large outlay required for the purpose of carrying on this great work was fully justified, as the drained lands are producing large crops without the use of fertilizers of any kind, and the property is being rapidly purchased at good prices by substantial settlers, while at the junction of Lake Okechobee and the canal leading toward the Gulf a prosperous town has been established on lands which less than four years ago were covered with water. Moore Haven, the town referred to, has a population of approximately two thousand inhabitants, and it is rapidly taking its place among the important agricultural centers of the State.

"In fact, the development of this section has been so rapid that an effort is now being made to create a new county, with the county-seat established at Moore Haven, but the necessary authority to put this movement into effect has not yet been granted by the legislature.



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

AN IGNITING RESONATOR THAT LIGHTS FIRES BY WIRELESS.

"The town of Moore Haven has become famous through the fact that its first mayor was a lady, who is responsible for much of the progress made by the community, as she demonstrated in a practical way, through the cultivation of large tracts of reclaimed land, that when properly drained and intelligently treated the Everglades lands are capable of producing a great variety of crops, and that farming in that territory can be made a most profitable industry.

"I think there is little doubt that in the near future the country surrounding Lake Okechobee will be producing vast quantities of sugar, and certain sections of the Everglades are eminently suitable for cattle-raising, as fodder crops of every kind can be grown at small expense. In fact, at the present time the cattle industry is already quite important on the western borders of the drainage district. Also, as the country is level and free from any large growth of timber, tractors and other forms of agricultural machinery can be substituted for manual labor, and in consequence the lands can be prepared for crops at a very reasonable cost per acre.

"Transportation facilities, too, are steadily improving, as branches of the Atlantic Coast Line and Florida East Coast railways reach the lake at two points, and other lines are projected and will doubtless be built in the near future. Also, water transportation is likely before long to be an important factor in the development of this new and valuable territory."

## FIRES STARTED BY WIRELESS

AFTER THAT BLAZING AIR-SHIP fell in the "Loop District" of Chicago, killing a dozen people and completely wrecking a great bank, some one recalled that it had passed near a high-power wireless plant and suggested that the gas in the balloon might have taken fire from a wireless spark or wave. Whether this spectacular accident was due to this or some other cause, it is at least certain that our progress in both aviation and radiotelegraphy is likely often to bring wireless waves into close touch with highly inflammable gas-bags carrying people and valuable cargoes. And the Chicago catastrophe lends immediate interest to the announcement of a French scientist, Mr. George A. Leroy, of the Municipal Laboratory of Rouen, France, that he has proved that an ordinary wireless telegram may actually start a fire. His investigations were described by Jacques Boyer in an article contributed to *The Scientific American* (New York, June 14). Mr. Leroy's discovery was stimulated by several lawsuits in which fires were asserted to have originated from the electric waves set up by wireless apparatus. He showed the correctness of these charges, or at any rate indicated their probability, through an apparatus of his own, named by him an "igniting resonator" and shown in the accompanying picture. By its means Mr. Leroy has set on fire combustible materials several yards away, the wave intensity at this distance being comparable to that produced at far greater distances by the powerful wireless apparatus commonly in use. Writes Mr. Boyer, in substance:

"The igniting resonator, as set up for Mr. Leroy's experiments, consists of a glass bulb with four apertures, operated as a resonator of the classical Hertz type, but with the spark occurring in a closed vessel, in contact with various inflammable substances which are there submitted to test. The upper aperture in the vessel is closed by a stopper through which pass a manometer, a thermometer, and a drainage-tube with a cock. Opposite it, the lower opening gives passage, through heavy packing, to a wire that supports, inside the vessel, a light table of mica on which are placed the inflammables for test; also to a second drainage-tube with a cock, which meets the upper one already mentioned.

"The entire bulb is immersed in a bath of oil of vaseline, itself enclosed in an inverted bell-vat. Once this igniting resonator was ready for action, Mr. Leroy projected upon it feeble Hertzian waves, producing these by means of an induction coil.

"This rudimentary apparatus enables the skilled experimenter to show without doubt the incendiary action of the Hertzian waves, altho their electric intensity is a minimum in comparison with the power of the large wireless stations now in service. In particular, Mr. Leroy has set up at some meters' distance inflammation of combustible materials such as guncotton, tinder, cotton, worsted, tow, paper, etc. For example, by his observations upon small bales of cotton enclosed in jute wrappers with iron bands, as this material is ordinarily packed for shipment, he explains in the following fashion the mechanism of so-called spontaneous combustion which at times bursts out in warehouses or on board ships:

"In the course of handling, one of the hoops which encircles the bales of raw cotton breaks or comes loose under the action of shock or some other cause, and a small fragment of the metal projects in such way as to form a miniature Hertzian resonator. Then, under the influence of the wireless waves sent out from some station, sparks pass and immediately inflame the covering of the cotton in their immediate vicinity. Equally, the contact between the metallic bands of the bales, piled one on another in a car or packed in the hull of a boat, may establish an electric circuit offering the conditions of capacity and self-induction necessary for the production of the phenomena of resonance. In consequence, when the circuit finds itself interrupted by imperfect contact between two bales, incendiary sparks, apt to inflame the cotton, are likely to be produced."

## BRANCHES AND ROOTS BY TURNS

HOW THE BRANCH OF A TREE may turn into a root and later become a branch again is illustrated by the behavior of some of the vegetation of the shifting-sand regions of Indiana and Michigan, on the shores of the Great Lakes. Here the winds may partially bury a tree at one time and later blow the sand away from its trunk. In many cases the buried branches promptly transform themselves into roots and function as such as long as they are below the surface. If they find themselves once more in the upper air they become branches again, without making any fuss over it, and begin to grow a crop of leaves just as if they had never done any underground work, thus proving that Vergil had not the Indiana sand-dunes in mind when he wrote that it was easy to descend into Avernus, but hard to get back. Writes Orpheus Meyer Schantz, in an article on the dune country in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington):

"At the head of Lake Michigan, including the entire shore-line of Indiana and parts of the adjoining shores of Illinois and Michigan, there is a dune country, unique and wonderful and entirely different from our usual ideas of sand-dunes.

"The vegetation of the average desert or sandy region is usually an interesting example of the survival of the fittest, and most of the plant families remaining have adapted themselves to the severe conditions of their environment. Desert plants, too, are often strikingly beautiful when in blossom; but their period of growth and luxury is very short, lasting only through the rainy season.

"Conditions are reversed in the Indiana dunes, for here there is never a long period of drought, and in place of a desert area there is a natural propagating garden, where a most astonishing number of rare and beautiful plants congregate, having migrated both from the north and south to this unusually favored locality.

"Here on the shores of a great fresh-water sea, whose moisture is constantly being carried southward by the prevailing north-west winds, and tempered both in summer and winter by its position on the lake, is a region so wonderful that it should be kept for all time as a great natural park for study and the recreation of millions of people of the Middle West.

"There are about twenty miles of shore-line, averaging a mile or more in width and containing approximately thirty square miles of land in the dunes, still unspoiled by commercial industries. This region is situated within easy reach of more than 10,000,000 people at a nominal cost for transportation.

"The topography of the dunes lends itself to the formation of marvelous plant societies: great shallow ponds, with their typical borders of marsh-loving plants; deep, sheltered hollows, perfectly dry at the bottom; active stream beds, thickly fringed with willows, alders, and buttonbush, with thickets of giant mallows on the mucky shores; north slopes, with trailing arbutus, wintergreen, partridge berry, hepaticas, and violets, and rare ferns and orchids spread in artistic profusion; moving dunes, whose leeward sides extend slowly and surely south, in time covering even tall trees with their smothering blanket of sand; old dunes, clothed to their crests with vegetation, and at intervals 'blow-outs,' where reverse winds have uncovered ghostly tree-trunks, gray and weather-beaten and entirely denuded of bark, but the wood still sound and perfectly preserved by the sand-shroud with which it was surrounded.

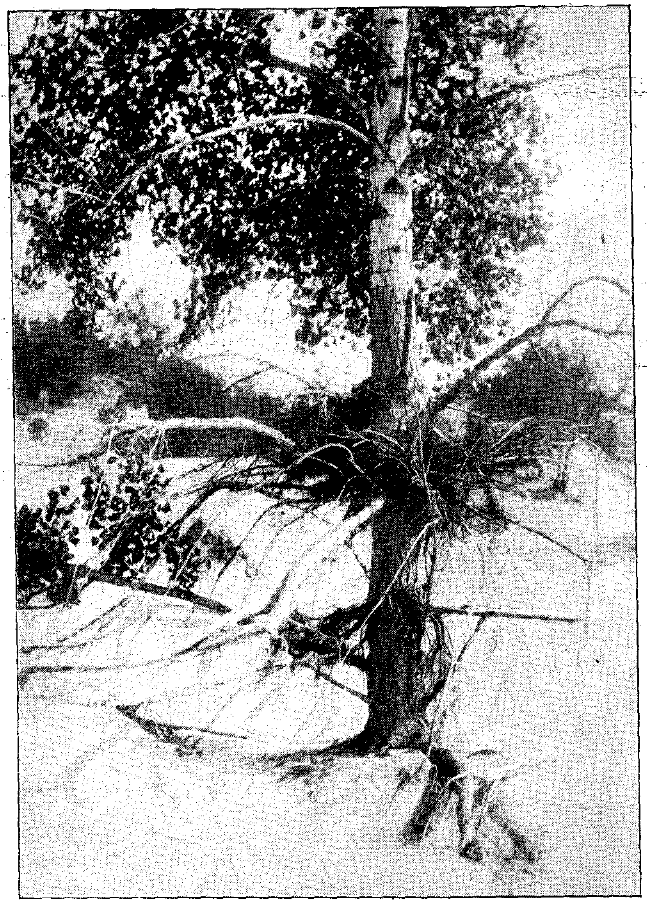
"Many trees adapt themselves to the severe conditions on the more exposed dunes, frequently sending out roots from the trunk to take advantage of the encroaching sand, and if again uncovered the roots immediately function as branches. This is particularly true of the cottonwood, which also sends out roots of remarkable length close to the surface of the sand, in this way making use of surface moisture. . . . . . .

"The outlines of the dunes are always graceful; for Nature, tho sometimes cruel, displays wonderful skill as an artist."

## OBJECTIONS TO THE SNAKE

THE advice, "Don't swat the snake," given to farmers and others in an article quoted in our issue of May 17, does not meet with universal favor among those to whom it was addrest. For instance, the following letter has been received from Charles D. Combs, of Corinth, N. Y.:

"Having been raised on a farm and having had quite an extensive observation of reptiles in this section, my experience has been such as to cause an emphatic protest against any protection—legislative or otherwise—of snakes. I know by personal observation they are the worst enemies of small birds, their eggs, small chickens, frogs, and toads, which last two feed almost wholly on injurious insects. I never yet saw a snake make any attempt to catch an insect, but I have on numerous occasions found it in the act of swallowing toads, frogs, and young birds—the milk-snake climbs trees to rob birds' nests. I have caught him and killed him in the act, with a young bird in his jaws. I lost many small chickens mysteriously at various times and on one occasion, after losing nearly half of a good-sized brood, moved the coop. The losses stopt for a day or two, then one day as I was passing near the old location I saw a large milk-snake with head elevated six or eight inches, evidently trying to relocate the coop. I went quietly across the road to a barn and got a horsewhip and soon had a milk-snake funeral. I can view with some favor the protection of the crow and even the hawk and owl; the crow especially is entitled to much consideration in spite of his occasional rascality, for he is a wholesale exterminator of grubs, grasshoppers, etc., and all three of these birds have at least one redeeming characteristic—they all kill snakes. Snakes are, or have been, a part of the economy of nature, a necessary evil, perhaps. We are given to understand the devil is also, but he isn't entitled to any protection—and doesn't deserve any."



By courtesy of "The National Geographic Magazine," Washington, D.C.

THE LOWER BRANCHES BECAME ROOTS.

Later, when the sand was blown off and they were uncovered, they resumed their functions as branches.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 73

# LETTERS - AND - ART

## WHY AMERICA LACKS A RADICAL PRESS

REMEMBERING THE WAR-TIME FRICTION between the United States Government and certain journals published in the interest of the Socialists, the Industrial Workers of the World, and other radical groups in our population, many will be surprized by the suggestion that we lack a radical press. Yet the statement that "of all the free and advanced nations of this world, the United States of America alone can be said to have no radical press" is made by no less an authority than Mr. Charles Edward Russell, well known as Socialist, journalist, and author, and a member of the special diplomatic mission sent to Russia in 1917. What we have been accustomed to regard as our radical press Mr. Russell dismisses as "certain doctrinaire publications that with travail and almsgiving issue from time to time to edify a following already convinced of every line thus printed." But "of journals of a constant and practical radical aim, having also large circulation and large influence, we have none." Examination of the causes of this condition leads Mr. Russell to some very interesting conclusions, which he presents in the July *Bookman* (New York). To begin with, he finds part of the explanation in "the American psychology," which "is poisonous soil for any growth that looks like propaganda." Enlarging on this point, he writes:

"As a nation we care very little for exprest opinion of any sort, being now fixt in the habit of making our own, and nothing at all for that which charges at us, beetle-browed, to drive us into strange ways. . . . What does move the average, typical American mind, stir it to action, and mold its decision, is a statement of apparent fact. The news-column relating something that has happened, or is said to have happened, is a million times more powerful than the editorial expounding some learned gentleman's thought about that happening. . . . . .

"And then we have, or seem to have, some instinctive horror of the doctrinaire, or of anything looking like that unfortunate creature; that is another strange fact about us, all the stranger in a nation where agitation is incessant and unquenchable. The idea seems to be that we will stand for agitation and agitators, but not for persons obsessed with but one idea. At the charge of the hobby-horse brigade we turn and run.

"It is the same way with propaganda publications. No matter how just and necessary the cause they advocate, in the end they do it more harm than good. Once let the label of the doctrinaire be put upon them and all is over with their influence and power; the public discounts everything they say. And when we come to the radical cause in America—by which I mean the struggle for industrial and social justice and the whole cause of the people against exploiters—many gentlemen once committed to that endeavor seem henceforth unable to free themselves from the idea of a furious and unceasing din of propaganda."

Turning to another reason for "the absence in America of what abroad is known as a radical press," Mr. Russell points out that what may be called "reforming publicity," which is "the life-blood of social progression no less here than elsewhere," has in America in one generation gone through three phases and entered a fourth. For many years the newspaper was the normal tribune of the populace, he reminds us, but as economic evolution made it more and more dependent for its existence on the advertiser, it became less and less, he maintains, the champion of the masses. And by 1904 the crusading magazine had taken the place of the newspaper as the forum in which radical social reforms were agitated. "But the same forces that had eliminated the newspaper forum were at work to eliminate the magazine forum;" and there followed the third stage, that of radical publicity by means of "investigations by committees of Congress and by Federal commissions, culminating in the many-volumed Industrial Relations Report, which may be called the most stupendous radical tract ever issued." Of this stage he goes on to say:

"All the labors of the radical writers were eclipsed by the investigations of these commissions for the reason that, having the national authority, they could issue subpenas, put witnesses under oath, and summon them to produce books and papers. They could, therefore, do in a few hours what the radical writers could hardly do in years of inferior effort. The completed report in its ponderous tomes might be read by but few; the daily sessions must be reported in the press, and the columns once closed to such information were automatically reopened to it. Obviously it was a stage that could not last long, but while it lasted it produced a deep impression on the country. If we take but the Industrial Relations Report alone, it may be said with confidence that the conditions it revealed can never exist again."

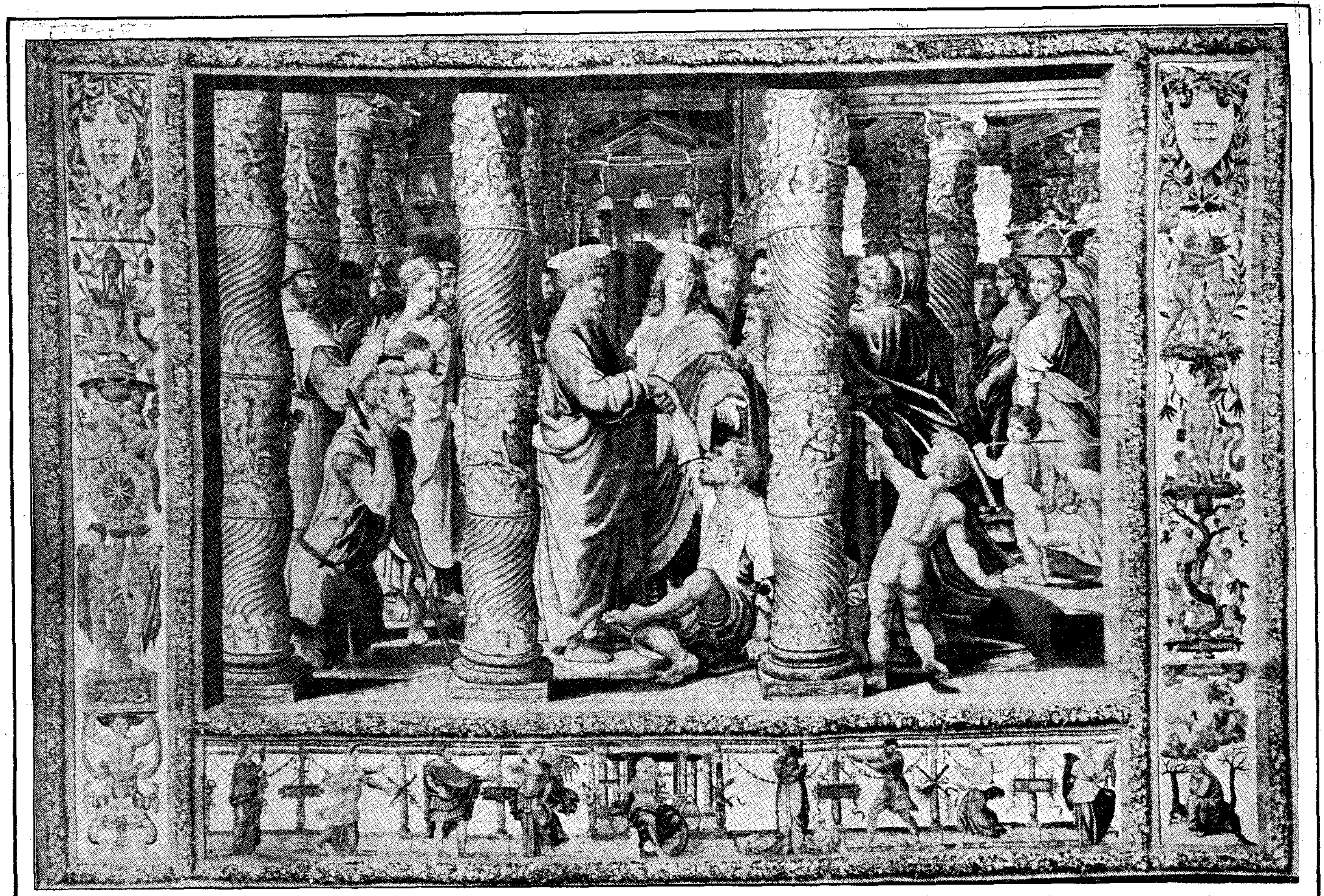
But "the fourth phase of radical publicity is now upon us and, outside of a limited use of the platform, the chief exponent of radical thought has become the book-publisher." Consequently the agitator for social progress now makes his appeal through the book rather than through the newspapers or the magazines—and so does his opponent. As a result "the publishers' lists are become so many arenas, clanging with fight." To quote further:

"Already the steadily increasing output of controversial literature has encroached upon the supremacy of fiction, sacred and unassailable for generations. What are the current topics of most serious interest? The Peace Treaty and Bolshevism. Look at the long lists of books already out, in press, or in preparation, that deal with different phases of the peace problem. What are these but expanded leading articles? What are most of these writers but journalists wielding bigger pens across an enlarged strip of copy paper? And by this ascension behold the principle of publicity indomitable, irrepressible, going always to greater power instead of less, for that is the fact about it.

"I have before me now seven books on Bolshevism recently from the press: John Spargo's, John Reed's, Radziwill's 'The Firebrand of Bolshevism,' Kerensky's 'The Prelude to Bolshevism,' Beasley, Forbes, Birkett's 'Russia,' and others. They deal with both sides of the question; you can gather from them every shade of impression about the Bolsheviki from deviltry to sainthood. It is the tractarian tilting of the eighteenth century magnified until it has become prodigy.

"Is this a disadvantage? You are probably inclined to think so because it seems to mean so much more time, so much more effort. We must read books where we formerly read pages. No doubt; but the gain outweighs the loss. Above everything else the man that writes the book is now free, or nearly free. There are no advertisements in books; the business manager will not run up-stairs with the devastating intelligence that the Beef Trust has withdrawn a page because of unkind remarks in our last issue. The libel laws and the fear of putting forth an unsalable book are about the only limitations a publisher knows. There may be interests that for certain reasons, good and sufficient, he does not wish to offend, but he need not look for a loss of sales if he offend them; he is not likely to see his income cut in half.

"And then, just as the magazine was bigger artillery than the newspaper, so a book is bigger artillery than a magazine. It speaks with more authority; assumably it has been prepared with still greater care; it has still longer time to make its influence felt. It stands upon the shelf long after the magazine has gone back to paper stock; it is a storehouse of facts, influence, and maybe inspiration. Year after year other writers will come with shovels and scoop up its statistics. Idlers in the public libraries will pick it up and get impressions from it. Newspapers will discuss in it statements that could not legitimately be brought in any other way to their attention. Instead of being deprest by the mutations in the instruments of progress, the radical should lift up his heart and be glad. If we have no periodical radical press, we have a book press that is better."



ONE OF MANTUA'S STOLEN ART-TREASURES, RECENTLY RETURNED BY AUSTRIA.
This tapestry, after a painting by Raffael, depicts St. Peter healing the cripples at the door of the Temple.

## RETURN OF MANTUA'S TAPESTRIES

NOT THE LEAST of Austria's humiliations in defeat was the condition of the armistice obliging her to return Italian art-treasures that have been taken by the Austrians in their days of conquest from such cities as Bologna, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Verona, and Venice. The Italian military commission, commanded by General Segre, which was admitted into Austria after the signing of the armistice, had as one of its component parts an art committee under Prof. Corrado Ricci, famous as the restorer of the forum at Rome. It was the duty of the art committee to reclaim Italian treasures, and among those thus recovered are nine famous tapestries, from paintings by Raffael, that had been stolen from Mantua in 1866. These, one of which is reproduced herewith, deal with incidents in the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mantua recently celebrated their return by a formal reopening of those galleries of the Ducal Palace from which the tapestries were taken to Vienna, and in which their empty frames had hung ever since. In *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan, May 25) we read:

"Now the tapestries have returned to the old abode whose beautiful galleries constitute a worthy setting. One critic has found that the surroundings, cold and neo-classic, do not match with these magnificent compositions which are so warm and so vivid in the solemn expression of the subjects. Yet these rooms, criticized for their modern artistic rigidity, are a wonderful and rare specimen of neo-classicism, notwithstanding their somewhat poor ceilings; and other critics maintain that the severe atmosphere of their environment gives more prominence to the rich and vivid works of art.

"The artist's immortal name, the importance of the subjects, the perfect execution, the good state of preservation, and the freshness of the colors, give to these tapestries a priceless value and a place of honor among works of the kind. The Vatican preserves the other original but incomplete series, which are in a more or less good state of preservation.

"It is not superfluous to say that the restoration of the Mantuan arrases is the work of Signora Antonia Carre-Lovenzini. Her broidery has been so perfect that Eugisto Callides (the celebrated Arcadian Count Bulgarini) has dedicated a sonnet to the restorer. The tapestries represent nine compositions inspired by the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul; 'The Miraculous Draft of Fishes,' 'Christ Entrusting His Flock to Peter,' 'Peter Healing the Maimed at the Temple's Door,' 'Peter Condemning Ananias,' 'The Stoning of Stephen,' 'Saul on the Road to Damascus,' 'The Blinding of the Magician Elima,' 'Paul and Barnabas, After Having Healed the Lame, Refuse the Sacrifices the People Want to Hold in Their Honor,' 'Paul Preaching in the Areopagus.'

"Following the solemn ceremony of restoration there will be a two-months' exposition (June and July), together with an exposition of war-materials. The visitors will look upon those masterpieces and war-materials as the first tangible fruits of the glorious Italian victory. The income will be distributed to three local philanthropic institutions."

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**PROHIBITION'S SERVICE TO MUSIC**—"The passing of liquor is going to prove an immense impetus to music in this country, not only artistically, but commercially." This confident and somewhat surprizing assertion is made editorially by the Washington *Herald*, which goes on to say:

"This impetus will reflect itself in a greater patronage of the concert stage, more pupils for the music-teacher, in the larger sale of musical instruments and more employment to professional musicians at an increased wage.

"It is not just for the reason that people will have more money to spend for music and music-making devices, but it is, in fact, that those of us who used to use alcoholic beverages in one form or another to get away from the material of our every-day life, are going to use music to a degree for the same purpose. . . . . . .

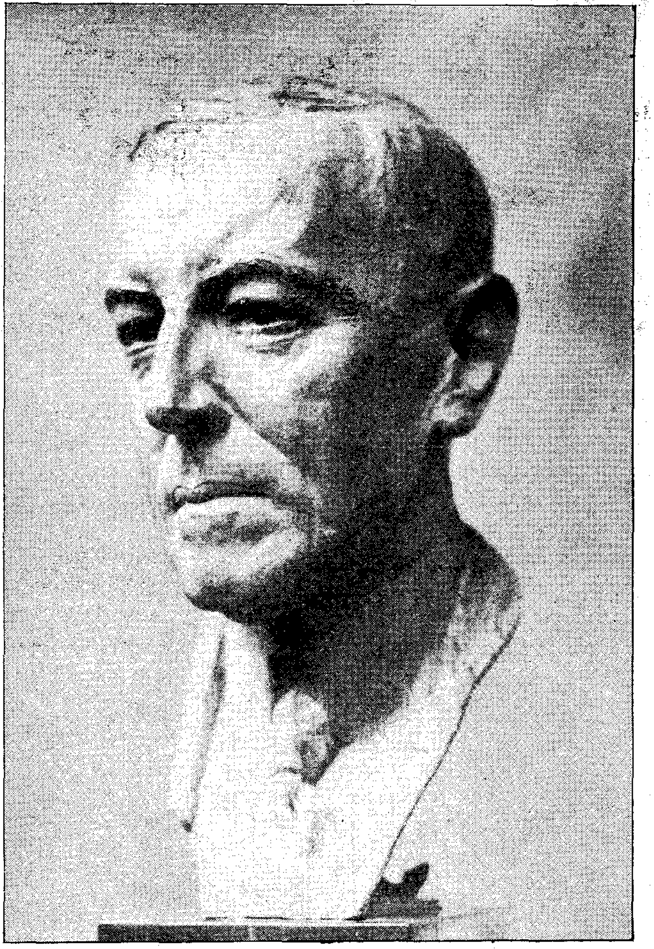
"One of the musical publications prophesies that next year will find twenty-five-piece orchestras in many of the big hotels where but eight or ten men are now employed.

"Many of the big cities now have symphony orchestras of their own that have not had them before. . . . . . .

"Music is one means by which we can forget the material, for a time at least, but without intoxication as in the case of booze."

## SCULPTURAL SNAP-SHOTS OF THE PEACE-MAKERS

"THE MOST ORIGINAL and vigorous talent that contemporaneous American art has yet produced," according to Mr. François Monod, a writer in *L'Illustration* (Paris), is revealed by the exhibition of portrait busts that Mr. Jo Davidson has modeled on the occasion of the Peace Conference. After stating that Mr. Davidson was born in New York in 1883, served his artistic apprenticeship in New York and Paris, and between the years 1905 and 1914 won a "brilliant and solid reputation" as "one of the most eminent portraitists in sculpture," Mr. Monod goes on to say:



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JO DAVIDSON'S PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

This bust, says a French writer, "invites comparison with the most distinguished portraiture of Imperial Rome and the Italian Renaissance."

"He possesses a keen and delicate sensibility, a suppleness of line, an inexhaustible fund of intuition, and untiring analysis. His modeling is plastic, and he possesses a technique of infinite variety at once free and definite.

"During the war, in 1916, Mr. Davidson made his portrait of President Wilson, a privilege which up to that time had been granted only to John Sargent. This portrait, by its simplicity, its dignity, its vigor of style, invites comparison with the most distinguished portraiture of Imperial Rome and the Italian Renaissance. While it is classic in form, it has seized for future eyes the essential characteristics that temperament, the period, and the authority of a great position have stamped upon his illustrious model: the intellectual energy, the meditative calm, the will-power, and the lofty ecclesiastical air that characterize the features of the President. This bust was modeled in Washington in the President's office at the White House. All the other portrait busts of this collection were made in France, after the armistice.

"Each of these busts is a triumph. One does not know which to admire most, the determination with which the artist has forced each sitter to reveal his own personality in these portraits, or the terrific energy with which he modeled at high tension in two or three hours each of these historic figures.

"The accuracy of interpretation Mr. Davidson has attained in these impromptu portraits is shown in those likenesses which present the greatest delicacies and shadings of expression: the admirable portrait of Colonel House, extremely fine, reserved, intelligent, and smilingly affable; that of Mr. Baruch, with his smile of a monsignor and the quiet radiance of his expression; or that of Mr. Masaryk, with the gentleness that veils a soul long steeled to the trials of adverse fate.

"The most picturesque of these snap-shots in sculpture was the first one to be made and the finest of the series, that of Marshal Foch. It was Mr. Davidson's desire to make the portrait of the conqueror of Germany that decided him to go to Paris immediately after the armistice, as Houdon in years gone by crossed the Atlantic to make the bust of Washington immediately after the War of Independence.

"Mr. Davidson will complete his gallery of Peace Conference portraits with busts of the King of Belgium, of Lloyd George, Marshal Haig, and Venizelos. One hopes that Clemenceau will also eventually capitulate to this American sculptor."

## "GOD SAVE THE KING" REVISED

"WHY DO YOU SING 'God save the King'—why not 'God save the country,' or 'God save the people'?" This question was often tossed into the midst of the vigorous but generally good-natured controversies which would spring up between Americans and Canadians in Canadian training-camps over the merits of their respective forms of government. As tho in answer to this criticism, a tentative revision of the British national anthem has been made and has received the King's approval, we learn from the English press. In its revised form it was first sung in front of St. Paul's Cathedral during the recent peace celebrations. This is the revised version:

God save our gracious King,
Long live our noble King,
God save the King!
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the King!

One realm of races four,
Blest more and evermore,
God save our land!
Home of the brave and free,
Set in the silver sea,
True nurse of chivalry,
God save our land!

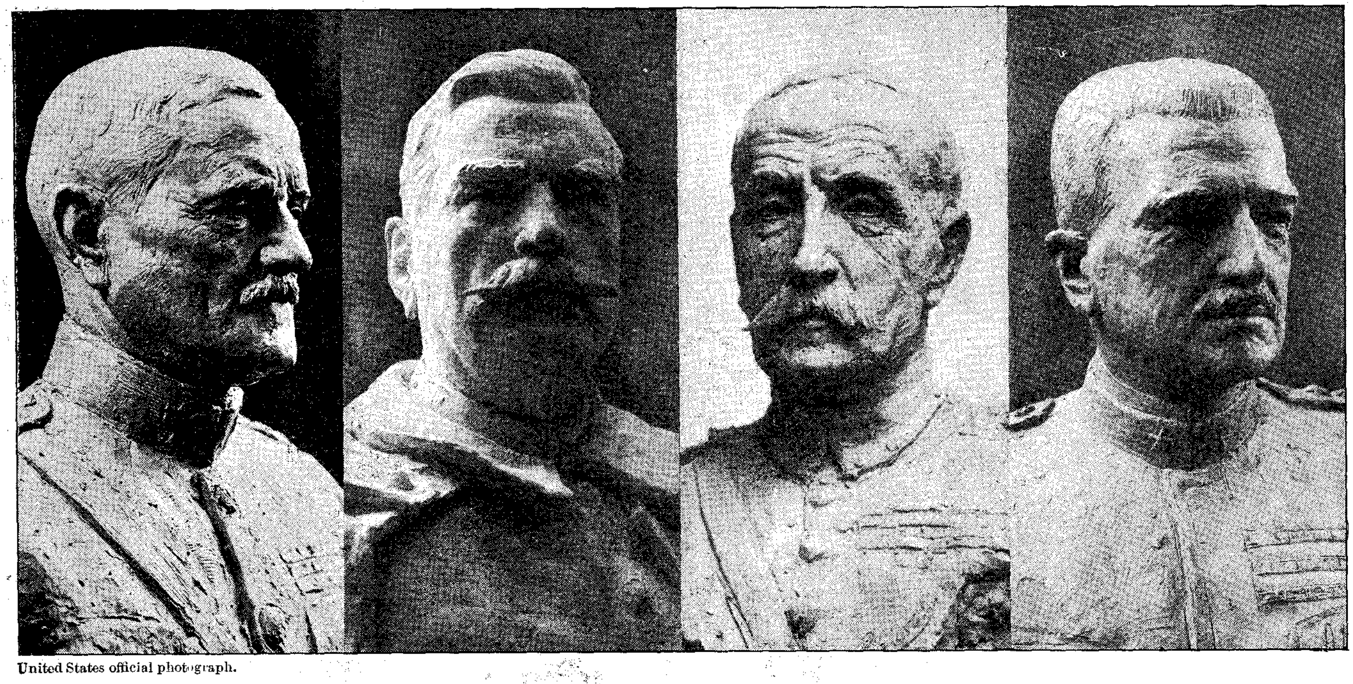
Kinsfolk in love and birth
From utmost ends of earth,
God save us all!
Bid strife and hatred cease,
Bid hope and joy increase,
Spread universal peace,
God save us all!

The London *Times* comments on the innovation as follows:

"It will be perceived that while the first and most familiar stanza remains unchanged, the two succeeding verses have been entirely rewritten. It will also be perceived that the substituted sentiments, couched in language not devoid of a certain subdued grace, can offend the moral and esthetic sensibilities of none. The anthem—for it is now almost worthy of that name—is at length perhaps more in accordance with the refinement of an age remarkable for its avoidance of vivid colors and loud language. But it is to be noticed that there is in it less about the King and more about ourselves, and even the natural scenery of our domicile, than before; and our taste and sense of congruity will have ultimately to decide whether this mixture of motives is calculated to make the same direct appeal as the former single one. There is still much to be said in favor of the old form, which made the King, in this song, as in more solemn supplication, stand for his people. It was the King's divine right, which was never refused him even by the strictest of constitutionalists. 'May he defend our laws' expresses sound doctrine, tho it is to be superseded to-morrow; and the denunciation of the King's enemies—'Confound their politics; frustrate their knavish tricks'—so apposite during the war—has been and still is the cry of our hearts. Why, if direct and forcible language has any merit, should it not also be in the prayer on our lips? For our part, we have never understood the supposed popular discontent with the historic version, and while complimenting the latest reviser on the tact and gentility of his effort, we still retain a preference for the hearty, if ruder, original."

"A national anthem is a good thing to leave alone," agrees the New York *Tribune*, because "its anachronisms become harmless through lapse of time, while its overtones of patriotic emotion grow with the years." *The Tribune* goes on to say:

"There can be an emotional quality to a hymn in praise of



United States official photograph.

GENERAL PERSHING. MARSHAL JOFFRE. MARSHAL FOCH GENERAL DIAZ.

SOME OF THE PEACE-MAKERS IN MR. JO DAVIDSON'S EXHIBITION AT THE *GALERIES MODERNES*, PARIS.

the 'people.' Our own 'America' has much to be said for it on this score. There is an admirable modern hymn, 'Lord, Save Thy People,' more stirring and more outspoken. But the revised version of the British hymn seems an unfortunate mingling of two conceptions. It begins with the King as head and symbol of the state; and then switches to the land itself. The original hymn had the clear merit of sticking to one point of view and gaining all the force that comes from an outspoken unity."

## IS LOCAL-COLOR FICTION PASSING?

THE DEATH OF JOHN FOX, JR., whose stories of the Appalachians revealed the passion and drama in the rugged lives of our Southern mountaineers, moves a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to ask: "Is the volume and popularity of the local-color fiction that gives contemporary social life a record declining?" If such a decline exists, remarks this writer, it lacks the excuse that the field has been exhausted of material or interest, because "large areas are still untouched, and the rapid development of American life renews old fields as fast as they are worked." Nevertheless he notes that—

"An increasing group of authors whose stories have definite *locale* might usually have chosen almost any other locality as setting. William Allen White lays himself open to the terrible accusation of trying to write 'the great American novel,' with typical characters; Mr. Tarkington places his 'Magnificent Ambersons' and the characters of 'The Turmoil' in Midland cities which might almost as well be Atlantic or Pacific cities; Mary S. Watts's new novel is half of the urbanized trans-Alleghanies and half of New York. If we want the old provincial types and local color we must descend to less important authors like Joseph Lincoln, of Cape Cod; Rex Beach, of Alaska; Willa Sibert Cather, of Nebraska."

"Are the days when New England studies, prairie studies, Southern studies, Western studies, poured forth, gone forever?" he asks. And as if half convinced that the answer is affirmative he goes on to say:

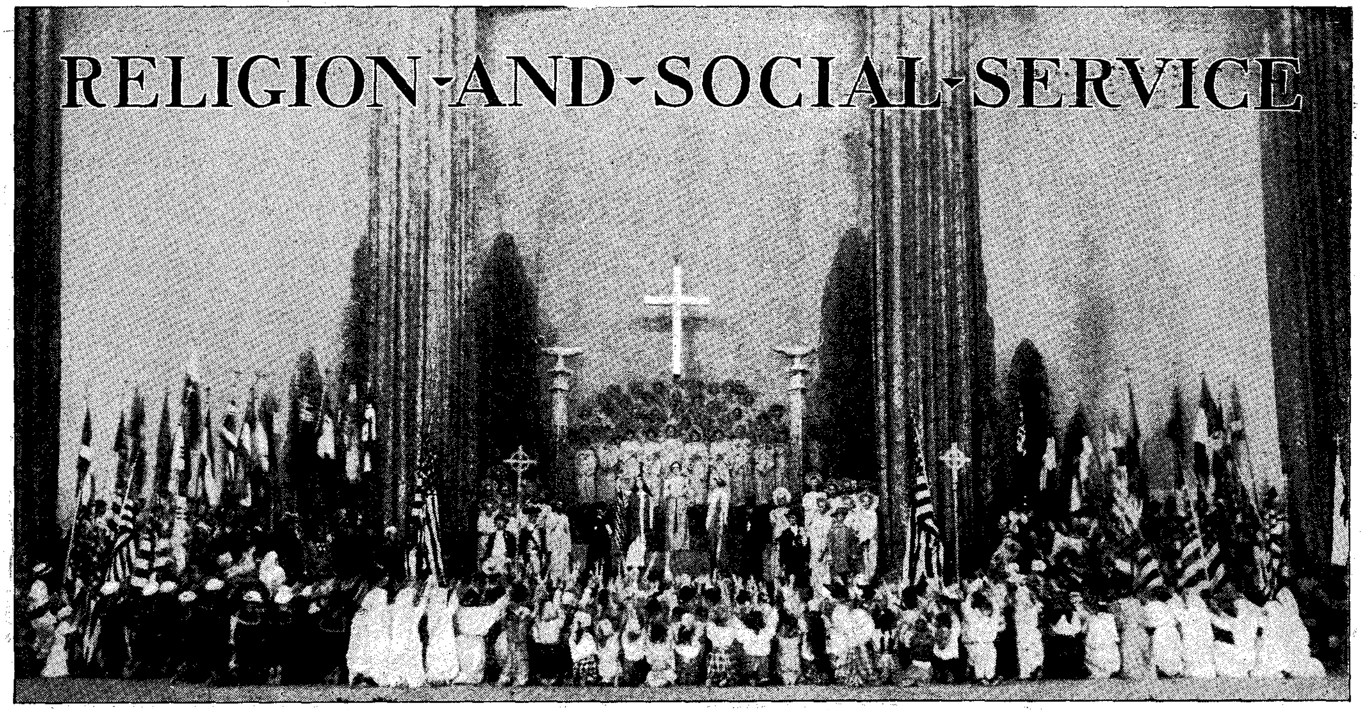
"It might be urged that local-color fiction should decline because the emphasis of our life has passed from localism to nationalism. We are growing more homogeneous. The people are being stamped by rapid communication and general education into more general likeness; and while in the old days it was proper for fiction to stress the disparate character of our communities, now it should stress their unity. Mr. Tarkington may well draw his Indiana city, Mr. White his Kansas town, Mrs. Watts her Ohio community, as what Henry James would call the true American 'scene,' a scene that Atlanta, Worcester, St. Paul, and Spokane will recognize as identical with their own society. This argument has much justice, especially as it rests upon the clear truth that whereas a varied rural life was once predominant, now a little-varied urban life is so. Recently three-fourths of our people were literally 'provincial'; now two-thirds live in small or large cities that under the skin are quite alike.

"If there are 'provincial' elements within our large cities, they are mainly elements not yet fully American—the negro quarters of the South, the immigrant communities of the East Side. But this argument will not bear too heavy a strain. If our provincial inhabitants are less numerous comparatively, still they are more numerous absolutely. Local peculiarities have a wonderful power of persistence. We need only look at England, with its array of types in a small, populous, closely linked land—its Wessexes and Drumtochties. Our vast area, with its variety of blood-strains and economic pursuits, must always retain great richness of local peculiarity. Our fiction loses a chief source of variety, and is an imperfect mirror of our life, if it concentrates on what is general to the neglect of what is special."

Turning back to John Fox, Jr., and the section of the country to which he dedicated his pen, we are reminded by the Birmingham *Age Herald* that the little-known people he portrayed in such books as "A Mountain Europa," "A Cumberland Vendetta," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," have been called "the purest Anglo-Saxon stock in America." He had not published any book since 1913, when "The Heart of the Hills" appeared. In the St. Joseph *News-Press* we read:

"Nearly all of his stories, more particularly 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,' concern Southern mountain folk, among whom he lived for many years. He died at Big Stone Gap, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, made famous in his stories. All his work reflects deep affection for the people and the life of the Southern mountains. The people of the Appalachian Mountains are almost a race apart. These descendants of pioneers of the eighteenth century are located in what has been called the backyards of seven States. Originally hailing from England or Scotland, most of them had reached this country in its early history and all before the Revolution. They were pioneers by nature and pushed westward, finding in the Appalachian ranges just the enviroment which suited them. There they have remained in a state of arrested development until now, save for recent efforts at modern civilization."

# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



By courtesy of "The Christian Advocate," New York.

CLOSING SCENE OF "THE WAYFARER," THE GREAT PAGEANT STAGED AT COLUMBUS.

## THE METHODIST FAIR THAT DREW A MILLION PEOPLE

IF THE FIGHT FANS on their way to Toledo had stopt off at Columbus, one paragrapher remarks, they would have seen a better show than the Willard-Dempsey prize-fight; and the fact that a million persons visited the Methodist Centenary Exposition between its opening on June 21 and its close on July 13 may be regarded as evidence in support of the claim. But in addition to being a good show, this religious fair, primarily designed to commemorate the founding of Methodist missions, "reached far beyond the bounds of Methodism and won the attention of all Christendom by its demonstration of the possibilities of missionary education through such expositions," writes Mr. F. P. Haggard, assistant general secretary of the Interchurch World Movement in North America, in the Philadelphia *Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist). *The Lutheran*, of the same city, official organ of the Lutheran Church in America, characterizes the exposition as "perhaps the most impressive spectacular celebration ever witnessed in this country"; and the New York *Independent* sees in it and the things which it celebrated—among them the raising of a Methodist fund of more than one hundred and forty millions for church work—a conclusive answer to "those cynics who supposed that the war would leave the Church stranded and impotent." Even more arresting is the claim of another observer, the Rev. Thomas Tiplady, a chaplain of the British Expeditionary Forces and the author of several books on war and religion, that "the Methodist Exposition at Columbus marks a turning-point in the history of Protestantism."

The originators of the exposition, in Mr. Tiplady's opinion, "have done a bigger thing than they dreamed of," inasmuch as they have registered an "unconscious protest" against the continued domination of Protestantism by certain extreme traditions of austerity imposed by the Puritan fathers. In an interview sent out to the press by the Missionary Centenary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Tiplady is quoted as saying in part:

"The exposition is a religious fair that we have been waiting for during two or three hundred years. We owe a great debt to our Puritan fathers. They cleansed the Church from an accumulation of superstition and error and gave mankind religious freedom. But to do this they had to use the knife ruthlessly and in saving the life of the patient they maimed him. They saved the life of the Church at the cost of maiming it. They did right, for desperate diseases demand desperate remedies. But the price was high. They took the smile from religion and gave it a sour and stern visage. Laughter came to be regarded as levity and fun was associated with sin. This was giving the devil credit he did not deserve, and making him appear to men as a jolly good fellow who made people happy. It gave men the idea that they must sin to be merry and bright. The Puritans, in the pictures that have come down to us, had long faces that never smiled. Their countenances were forbidding, and one can not imagine Christ taking them with him to Cana of Galilee, nor could we imagine them wishing to go. . . . They were stern men for stern jobs or surgeons rather than family doctors. They took out the stained-glass windows of the church and put in plain glass. They took the paintings off the walls and replaced them with a coat of whitewash. They took out the organ and orchestra and put in a man with a tuning-fork to lead the singing. They suppress the dramatic instinct altogether. They took away from religion its colors, music, and movement. They shut eye-gate and left ear-gate only half open. They relied entirely on the spoken word. This may have been necessary at the time, but it was not necessary for all time. It has made Protestantism dull. The poetry has been taken out of religion and only the prose has been left. Tears have been left to religion, but not laughter. To me the Methodist Exposition appears as an unconscious protest against the continuance of the Puritan ideal.

"Dr. S. Earl Taylor [originator and director of the exposition] is a layman, not a minister, and there lies the spiritual significance of the exposition. He has brought to his task a layman's mind and gives us an expression of robust religion without the narrowness and bigotry of clericalism. Without knowing it he has become a reformer of religion, and has taught men that it is no sin to smile, and that the eye is as welcome in the service of God as the ear. . . . . . .

"The movie-picture has been converted into a missionary advocate. The electric sign has been converted into a preacher on prayer. And in the pageant the dramatic instinct has been converted and given a Christian stage. Music, color, and motion have been brought back like prodigals to the Church and have been converted.

"The Christian world owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Earl Taylor and to the sane and courageous men and women who have supported him. The influence of the Exposition will permeate and change the religious life of our time, and through its sweet and joyous influence hundreds of thousands of young people will be drawn into the Church. Dr. Taylor has presented Christianity to the world with a smile on its face, and our war-stricken world needs a religion with a smile in its heart. There is a Cana as well as a Calvary in Christianity—a place for laughter as well as a place for tears."

That misgivings about such an innovation may have been felt in some quarters is recognized by the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), which assures its readers, however, that "every highway and by-path of the exposition was planned to lead to Christ":

"The questions that have doubtless agitated many earnest Methodist minds as they have read of the great crowds, the parades, the pageants, and the speeches were these: Was Jesus Christ there? Did the Holy Spirit move upon those waves of people? No one who penetrated at all beneath the surface of the 'show' to the reality could have any doubt about that. Music and lights, songs and pictures, life-plays and pageants were all requisitioned for a purpose, and that purpose was to make real and vivid to the observer, however careless and pleasure-seeking, the power of the Gospel in the soul of man. The missionary in the Indian building preaching to his little group of make-believe villagers as if his soul and theirs depended on the message; the clear-eyed young Chinese men and women, themselves convincing proof of the value of the Christian schools which they described; the Home Mission workers, with their surveys and plans for healing the sore spots in American life; the promoters of stewardship and of intercession; the students of finance with stalls lined with charts and diagrams, showing what wonders the churches might accomplish by a better system of benevolence; the preachers and speakers, scores of them in every building, everywhere, every day, addressing small groups and mighty congregations, always on some phase of the same great theme; and, to crown all, 'The Wayfarer,' presenting to six thousand people nightly, through the medium of noble declamation, sublime music, and the highest form of dramatic expression, the lesson that the Cross is the world's only hope—this was the Centenary."

The Exposition, we are told, was only one item in the celebration of the centenary of Methodist foreign missions—in fact, according to Dr. Taylor, "only the beginning of the Centenary movement, which will culminate in a great revival and forward movement throughout all Protestantism." Yet the various features of the Exposition, and especially the great religious pageant called "The Wayfarer," are to be perpetuated and shown to the world for years to come through the instrumentality of the moving-picture camera. The film was prepared without cost to the committee by David W. Griffiths, who did the work as a memorial to his mother. The Exposition itself covered 114 acres, with eight immense buildings whose exhibits gave glimpses of "all the strange corners of the earth, with their peoples, red, black, yellow, and brown." In the Coliseum, which seats seven thousand people, "The Wayfarer," "the greatest religious pageant ever given in America," was presented nightly. Of this outstanding feature of the exposition, we read in the New York *Tribune:*

"It was made up of three episodes—The War, the Life of Christ, and the Conquest. Each episode is capable of standing by itself.

"The pageant, as a whole, is lengthy and somewhat unwieldy. From the critic's point of view it lacks dramatic continuity. But this is the severest judgment that can be passed upon it. The coloring, the stage effects, and the music are all remarkable achievements in their way, and it is not too far-fetched to say that the general impression is one of grandeur except, perhaps, in the final scene where there is the greatest striving after effect with the least satisfactory results. The second episode, mirroring the life of Christ, is the most successful. It is not overloaded with incident after the manner of the final episode. It is simple and surprizingly beautiful in its scenic effects. . . . . . .

"The birth of the pageant was not without travail. Half a dozen different people set to work to develop a religious theme for stage purposes, but it was no easy task for the uninitiated. Then along came the Rev. J. E. Crowther, who had never written anything in his life, altho he had worked in coal-mines and done sundry things with his hands as well as his head. He had an idea for a pageant which he gradually evolved until 'The Wayfarer' was complete and very much as it stands to-day. He personally acts as prolocutor and comes in front of the curtain before each episode to deliver the preview. The central figure is *The Wayfarer*, a sojourner through life who is led out of a mist of doubt and despair to the foot of the Cross by Understanding."

## TOLEDO CLERGY ON THE PRIZE-FIGHT

THE CLERGYMEN OF TOLEDO were asked by THE DIGEST for their impressions of the effect of the Willard-Dempsey prize-fight of July 4 on law and order in their city. The replies are not the less interesting because they are to some extent contradictory, for they throw illuminating side-lights from several different angles. Thus the Rev. M. L. Garberson (United Brethren) denounces the affair as "most humiliating," but adds: "As to the effect on law and order, we have so little of that in Toledo that the difference was not as noticeable as it would have been in some places." Several others, without offering explanations so unflattering to Toledo, agree with the Rev. George Candee (Congregationalist), that the effect was "not perceptible." "As far as I am able to judge there was no pronounced effect to be noticed in this respect, except that pickpockets plied their trade more or less successfully among the crowds that gathered at the training-camps and at the arena," writes the Rev. Theodore Horst (Lutheran). "The fight barely disturbed the ordinary run of events in the city, and the crowds left very quickly," says the Rev. Robert S. Chalmers (Protestant Episcopal). "Ohio being dry doubtless had a very marked effect upon the conduct of the city and the visiting fight fans," testifies the Rev. C. Harold Clerke (Methodist Episcopal), who goes on to say:

"The huge crowds did not arrive, the thieves and roughs were few in number—there was little or no roughness on the streets. Those whose efforts were to get rich off the visitors really lost money. There was betting, of course, but nothing like what was expected. Ticket speculators lost hatfuls of money, and, all in all, I think, it showed that the fighting game is not what it once was. Personally, I saw nothing objectionable on the streets of the city before or after. I have no possible objection to clean boxing-contests, but brutal fights I stand against."

There was no appreciable effect upon law and order, because of the "dryness" of Toledo and because the expected vast crowds did not materialize, agrees the Rev. Carlisle B. Holding (Methodist Episcopal), who believes, however, that "there was a power at work against the fight effective toward bringing about a condition favorable to future reformation." In support of this belief he goes on to say:

"Contrary to wild and extravagant statements in the dailies by local would-be profiteers and by promoters of the contest, it was a flat failure in all essential points. Permission was obtained to give the exhibition as a boxing-bout. But it wasn't that at all, but a real prize-fight. As a prize-fight it was a failure, for it was all over in less than fifteen minutes, when it had been staged to last an hour at least. It was to be fought before the largest audience ever seated to witness such a contest. Accommodations for 100,000 spectators were provided. Instead of a full house there were 77,000 empty seats, mute but very eloquent tribute to Toledo manhood, who refused to be witnesses. It was to bring great gain to Toledo in money spent for entertainment of the crowds that would fill the city for at least three days. The crowds didn't come. Here is a sample of many similar instances: A Toledo man rented an abandoned store-building and put up 1,500 temporary beds. He had seven guests, and two of those it is said left without paying for lodging. Eating-houses of all kinds laid in enormous supplies of food and had it all on hand July 5, except what was consumed by regular patrons. So it was a fizzle in that regard. It even failed to create a ripple of excitement or interest despite staring head-lines in the dailies. A deadly apathy prevailed everywhere.

"Now here is an interesting fact. A Christian gentleman of this city who keenly felt the disgrace of the whole affair, but who was powerless to stop a boxing bout which is legalized in Ohio, was heard to say that he had made the matter a subject of daily prayer and that the sum and substance of his petition was, 'O Lord, make it a failure.' It most certainly was. The invisible power responded!"

That "the moral effect upon our city was splendid" is the unique contention of one writer, the Rev. R. Lincoln Long (Presbyterian). As Mr. Long sees it, the Toledo fiasco "stript away the camouflage"; and he is quite sure that the local promoters of the fight "have lost enthusiasm for future events of like kind."

Others, however, insist that the fight was demoralizing in its effects, a liability to the city, and subversive of law and order. Thus the Rev. C. B. Fletcher (United Brethren) declares that during the day of the fight and for some days before "gambling and betting and speculation were not curbed by any process of law," and "the city was generally listed as a wide-open town." "The name of our city has been besmirched," and "the efforts of moralists have been greatly neutralized by the exhibition," declares the Rev. Grant W. Speer (Central Christian). The moral effect upon Toledo, writes the Rev. L. H. Gressley (Methodist Episcopal), may be judged by the following facts:

> "(*a*) A large number of disreputable characters, especially bad women, flocked to Toledo. More than sixty women were arrested and imprisoned after the fight to protect the health and morals of the city. (*b*) The leading hotel and a number of cafés openly and defiantly violated the State prohibition law. (*c*) In all parts of the city where boys congregated fights occurred of an angry nature. Older boys usually urged on the younger, and thus the brutal instincts were cultivated."

The same opinion is exprest by the Rev. Richard T. Boyd (Congregationalist), who is convinced, however, that the effects "would have been much more marked had Toledo not been a dry town." Says Mr. Boyd:

> "The prize-fight was demoralizing to the moral life of the city. It had a stultifying effect upon many of the so-called better classes of the city. The only feature that was discust for thirty days before the 'bout' was the money that it would leave in the city, ignoring the moral conditions altogether. But as a money-maker it was a failure.
>
> "It did not only bring gamblers and the worst class of crooks to the city, but hundreds of women of the underworld. Our police department are having a great deal of trouble at the present time in handling these women. The best hotels in the city were 'pulled' by the police for conducting gambling joints.
>
> "Many robberies occurred and many arrests were made for the same. The moral effect of this affair upon the young and rising generation can not be measured."

Gambling in Toledo "was given a powerful impetus" by the prize-fight, in the opinion of the Rev. M. Macleod (Baptist), who goes on to say:

> "The general glorification of brawn in the press and on the street has obscured for many the great fact that 'mind is the standard of the man.' The prize-fight has made it easier to become interested in a dog-fight, and more difficult to become interested in a gorgeous sunset.
>
> "On the whole, commercialized brutality as exhibited in the recent prize-fight does not seem to have had an elevating influence on the community, altho its very brutality has disgusted many who are otherwise interested in the 'manly sport of self-defense.' As I view the aftermath of the fight, it seems to me that there is a decided drop in the moral temperature, a misplacing of standards, and a coarsening of the moral fiber. This is more true in the youthful than in the matured men.
>
> "Much of the effect of the prize-fight will probably pass away in due time, but there can be no doubt but that the recent fight has made the maintenance of a mental and moral standard appreciably more difficult than before."

From the same letters we learn that when it became known that the fight would be held in Toledo, resolutions of protest were passed by the Interchurch Federation of the city and by various denominational ministerial organizations, and these protests were laid by a special committee before the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State; but according to Mr. Long, "such opposition had been foreseen and prepared for, and the ministerial resolutions prior to the fight made the clergymen the source of a great deal of humor."

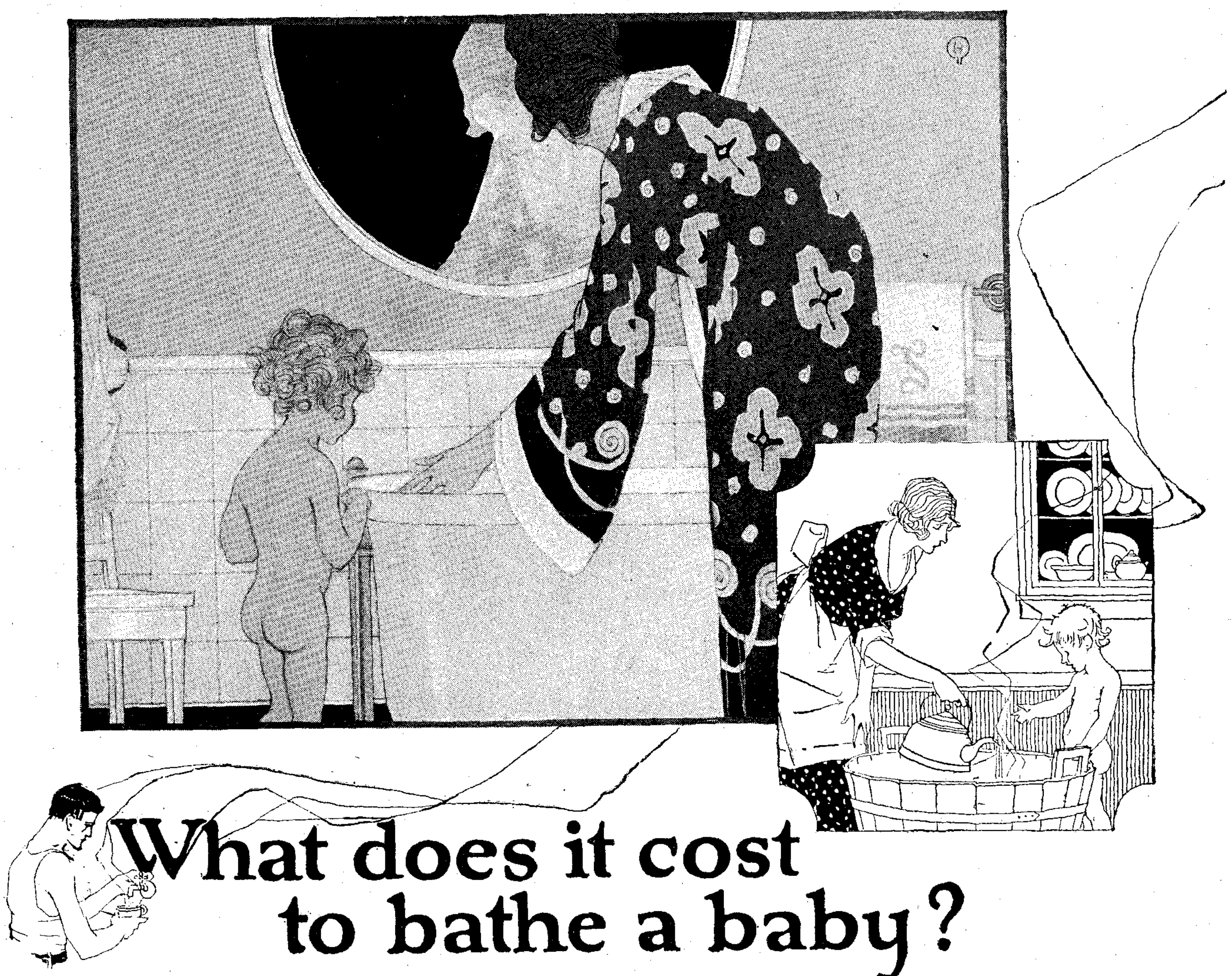
## A DANGER IN CHURCH UNION

THERE IS A DANGER, thinks the Rev. Dr. J. Fort Newton, of the famous City Temple, London, that the present notable movement for church union may seek to advance by the methods of reaction rather than the methods of liberalism. In illustration he cites particularly the insistence of the Anglican Church on its own theory of ordination. If union, he says, is to be "a thing of dicker and compromise, of technical tinkering with issues of orders, ordination, and the like, a mere matter of ecclesiastical manipulation," then it represents only "the spirit of reaction in disguise," and is "more a sign of weakness than of strength." This idea is developed in a conversation between Dr. Newton—who is a Texan by birth, a Baptist by ordination, and has filled Baptist, Universalist, and non-sectarian pastorates—and a London correspondent of the Boston *Universalist Leader*, in which paper the interview appears. In the portion of this interesting dialog that follows the first speaker is the correspondent:

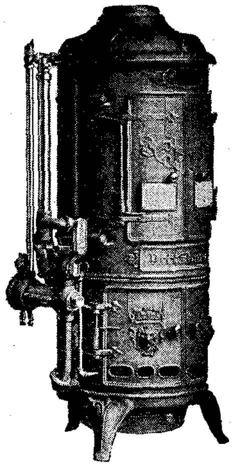
> "'Do I understand,' I inquired, 'that you regard the present movement in behalf of union as reactionary, as tending to drag us back instead of leading us forward?'
>
> "'Exactly,' he answered quickly; 'and manifestly so. . . . When my Anglican friends tell me that my Church must accept a historic episcopate because theirs will not abandon it, and that the guilt of schism rests on my Church if unity is not attained, I am moved to inquire how that can be so. When, in my turn, I ask for some basis of an episcopacy in the Bible, or some proof that one form of polity is more blessed of God than another, I am met by a reference to "our theory of the church." When I ask my friends to show that, psychologically, experimentally, verifiably, the procedure of God with men in the sacrament, his blessing upon them there, is in any way different from the experience of him in prayer, meditation, and obedience, I am again referred to "our theory of the church." The time has come when it is irenic to be frank and to speak what we think and feel in the spirit of comradeship. Reunion by ambiguity is not an inviting outlook. Also, we must be loyal to Christ, and no effort for union is worth while that does not show some sign of entering into his largeness, in which there is room for all, and work for all. Jesus, I remember, lived and died a layman. He was never ordained. He was not regular. He never preached in a "consecrated" place. He was not interested in churches; he was interested in men.'"

But at the same time Dr. Newton believes that "down below this superficial, official maneuver the real Christian mind is moving toward a union that is worth talking about—yes, worth dying for." This fact was brought out when the interviewer suggested that Dr. Newton's view-point was pessimistic. While the ideal of social justice is a prominent factor in this movement toward a vital form of church union, Christ must be its "center and circumference." In what follows the Doctor is the first speaker:

> "'The two master forces that shape our human life are the religious and the economic, and the problem before us is to bring these two into right relation. Until we do that no question of our day is really solved. There are signs to show that the Christian mind is becoming keenly aware of this situation, as witness three manifestoes issued near the close of the war: one by a group of employers in England belonging to the Society of Friends, one by four Catholic bishops in America, and one by the Canadian Methodists.'
>
> "'But what had these pronouncements on economic questions to do with Christian union?' I asked in some perplexity.
>
> "'Everything,' he cried. 'Listen. The three pronouncements, utterly independent of one another, were in absolute agreement, to the very letter, in their plans and demands for essential social justice—their basic principle being the democratic control of industry, to which they added the items now agreed upon by the best and most enlightened social thought of our time. It is astonishing. It is thrilling! Three widely differing communions—the poles apart theologically and ecclesiastically, Catholic, Quaker, and Methodist—yet unanimous and in one accord, as at Pentecost, in their demand for that fundamental justice without which theology is a sounding brass and ecclesiasticism a millinery-shop. Surely that fact is prophetic of the direction in which the Christian mind is going, and, perhaps, the kind of unity at which we shall arrive.'"



# What does it cost to bathe a baby?



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# CURRENT - POETRY

SO brave a man as Premier Clemenceau abruptly told complainers in the French Chamber of Deputies that it is harder to make peace than to make war, and in a somewhat similar vein the poets remind us that it is not enough to memorialize those who fought and fell for the freedom of the world, but even more important so to live as to be worthy of their supreme sacrifice. In the Detroit *Free Press* this need is set down as an act of faith in these simple yet strong lines:

## A CREED

Lord, let me not in service lag,
Let me be worthy of our flag;
Let me remember, when I'm tried,
The sons heroic who have died
In freedom's name, and in my way
Teach me to be as brave as they.

In all I am, in all I do
Unto our flag I would be true;
*For God and country let me stand,*
Unstained of soul and clean of hand,
Teach me serve and guard and love
The Starry Flag which flies above.

We have reason to be proud of all we did in war toward making a huge army at top speed. On this glorious record the one blot to be found, we are told, is that of the "hard-boiled" officers whose existence has become known outside the army only since the peace was signed. The author of the following lines is himself in the Army and his verse, therefore, possesses something more than the mere requisites of poetry.

## "CHIMMY" AT "THE FARM"

By William V. V. Stephens

11th Engineers, U. S. A.

"Chimmy" was a joyful soul, he had a heart of gold;
He volunteered in April, seventeen.
He did his share of digging—obeyed what he was told—
Was a patriotic soldier's what I mean.

A laughing, scratching dough-boy, his heart was virgin pure,
And he brought our spirits back with many a smile.
He taught us "Patriotism" was to hang on and endure—
That "Humor" was a sovereign balm worth while.

One day the music ended among the Argonne hills,
And "Chimmy," on permission, went away
In search of relaxation and to taste Parisian thrills—
To linger where the lights of dalliance play.

And he lingered like a soldier till his pass was overdue;
Then because his heart was honest, true, and large,
Instead of sneaking out of town as wiser soldiers do,
He reported to the A. P. M. in charge.

To the Bastile then they sent him, and snapt him into line;
They beat him up as was the fashion there.
They taught him "hard-boiled" officers possess the right divine
To instil the sacred doctrine of Despair.

And then, for more instruction, they sent him to "the Farm";
But, alas, the Farm is nothing but a name.
For irony is savage when this term of rural charm
Means only broken hearts and bitter shame.

'Twas at "the Farm" where "Chimmy" lost his patriotic pride—
His soul was shriveled up by Satan's fire,
His righteous indignation brushed righteousness aside
And fanned the flame of anarchistic ire.

Now "Chimmy" is a Bolshevist—he bears another flag
Than that for which he suffered, toiled, and bled,
With purpose just as earnest—without bluster, without brag;
But the banner held aloft is shameless red!

An echo of Germany's frightfulness is heard in "The Lowland Sea," by C. Fox Smith (George H. Doran Company), and its reminder of the dastardly policy of the submarine makes one understand the hate and bitterness that lurk in the heart of every British seaman.

## THE LOWLAND SEA

By C. Fox Smith

"Oh, sailed you by the Goodwins,
Oh, came you by the Sound?
And saw you there my true love,
That was homeward bound?"

"Oh, never will he anchor
Again in English ground;
A-sailing by the Lowlands
Your sailorman is drowned.

"They gave his ship her death-blow
As she was sailing by,
And every soul aboard her,
Oh, they left them all to die.

"They were not common pirates
Nor rovers of Sallee . . .
But gentlemen of high estate
Come out of Germanie!"

"It was no worthy gentleman,
Tho he were crowned King;
It was no honest seaman
That wrought so vile a thing.

"But the foulest of all pirates
That ever sailed the sea. . . .
And they should swing as pirates swing
Upon the gallows-tree,
A-sailing by the Lowlands
That took my lad from me!"

A splendid tribute to Harry G. Hawker, the Australian airman whose attempted non-stop flight across the Atlantic came to a disastrous tho not tragic ending, appears in the Sydney *Bulletin*. What is more, it is a song of homage to all daring voyagers of the air.

## THE SEARCH

By David McKee Wright

*Australia knows her son.*
*Let this word be said*
*Of the great deed done:*
*In the path of the wind and the swallow*
*Others shall follow and follow;*
*But he led.*

*Into the northern blue,*
*With white wings spread,*
*Circling and soaring he flew*
*Like a thing cloud-bred.*
*Higher and ever higher!*
*Then, with an eagle's sweep*
*Upon some far prey,*
*Toward the goal of a great desire*
*He seemed to leap*
*And pass away.*

Waves that wander to and fro,
Tides at ebb and tides at flow,
Crested breakers curving green,
What have ye seen, what have ye seen?

We have raced the wide seas o'er
From Finisterre to Labrador;
And we have watched the ice-fleet sail
Upon the midnight gleaming pale
From ports where yet the winter lay
In shrouded night on Baffin's Bay.
We have met the summer breeze
Blowing a scent of tropic trees
Above the warm and weedy flow
That sings and dreams of Mexico.
We, with all our million lips,
Laughing, have kissed a thousand ships;
And day on day, 'twixt shore and shore,
We run to kiss a thousand more.

What else, what else, O rovers green,
At dawn or midnight have ye seen?

Twice we ran before the gale
With low clouds on our spumy trail;
For half a night, close-reefed, we lay
At shelter snug in Galway Bay;
Then northward, with the piping wind,
We left the Arran rocks behind,
And up and up, through all the seas,
We tossed about the Hebrides.
We have seen the fisher fleet
Hard-driven through the blinding sleet,
And marked a fathom-depth beneath
The granite rocks, with weedy teeth,
That waited till the fall of day
To snare a blind and fluttering prey;
And we have touched the fogs that stole
With chill white wings above the shoal.

What else, what else? O wondering eyes,
Saw ye that passed along the skies?

We have seen the white stars shine,
And meteors flash a fiery line
Across the darkness, as if night
Were blown to spray of flying light;
And we have seen the great moon make
Our racing paths a golden lake.
While oft by day, 'twixt cloud and cloud,
The sun looked out with glances proud,
Or stayed an hour in open laughter
To tell how summer followed after.

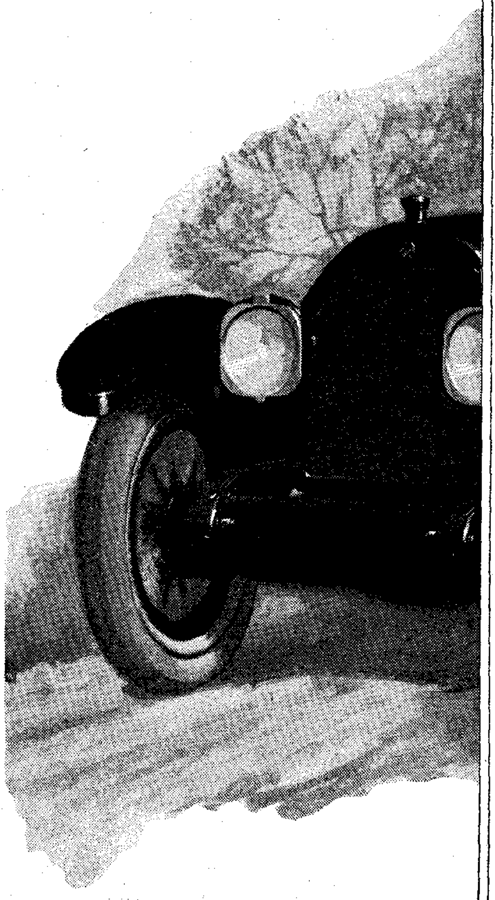
What else, what else? What thing went by
On broad white wings below the sky?

We have seen and we have seen;
And crests are white and waves are green.
The young tides run, the old tides sleep;
And there are secrets still to keep.
Spanish gold lies very deep,
But who shall tell you where?
This ye know, that green seas weep
Sorrows none may share.
We have seen and we have seen;
And ways are wide and winds are keen;
But the ships that come and the ships that go
Seek a haven that none may know.
Ship of the sky and ship of the sea
Are sport of the wind, even as we.
The young tides rove and the old sleep well,
But their secrets none may tell.

. . . . . . . .

Sea and sky, sea and sky,
Ye have spoken an ancient lie.
Keep your wealth of Spanish gold,
Keep the treasures that ye hold,
But ye can not hold the Man—
He was free since earth began.
Lo, in his place above the kings,
He has beaten you with wings;
And out of the heart of a mystery vain
He comes again, he comes again!

*Into the western cloud,*
*With white wings spread,*
*He went with a heart too proud*
*The winds to dread.*
*In the path of the tern and the swallow*
*Others shall follow and follow:*
*But he led!*



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There is only one Cadillac, and there can be only one.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## AMERICAN DOUGH-BOYS TORTURED IN FRANCE

Of all the investigations instituted by the present Congress, which is becoming known as the "Investigating Congress," none has created a greater sensation than the inquiry into charges of brutal treatment of American soldiers by the officers in charge of military prisons in France. The facts that have come to light reveal a situation reminiscent of Libby and Andersonville during the Civil War, and rivaling the atrocities perpetrated by the Huns in their prison-camps. It appears from the testimony submitted at the hearing before the special House committee having this matter in charge, that men were wantonly beaten, reviled, cursed, starved, had their personal property stolen, and were confined in quarters where the conditions were unspeakable. The evidence shows that in some cases the military authorities have already convicted officers guilty of brutality, who are now serving sentences, and that in other cases investigations are under way with a view to punishment. That the officers having supervision over military prisons were guilty of cruelty has been admitted by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, who furnished the investigating committee copies of cablegrams from Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the Army abroad, setting forth details in specific cases. Six former soldiers appeared before the committee and testified as to what they knew of the conditions at four prison-camps known respectively as "The Bastile," "The Stockade," "Prison Farm No. 2," and "Stann's Farm," known also as "The Brig." One of the prison-camp officers mentioned most frequently by the witnesses was Lieut. "Hardboiled" Smith, who is now serving an eighteen-months' sentence at Governors Island, New York, after having been found guilty of brutality, by a court martial. Some of the testimony in this case is reported by the New York *Sun:*

Several of the soldiers testified that in addition to being beaten, food in small amounts and of poor quality was supplied, and that the bedding was poor, sometimes the mattress being in mud under a small tent.

"A prisoner was smiling, and an officer says, 'Take that smile off, or I will,' " A. H. Mendleburg, Baltimore, who served with Base Hospital 42, testified. "The officer did by rolling the man in the mud," Mendleburg added.

"Did you get that officer's name?" asked Representative Flood (Va.), Democrat.

"I'm sorry I did not take his name," answered Mendleburg.

When telling of poor food, Mendleburg said that "if you asked for an extra piece of bread you were flat on your back." Meals, he and others said, consisted of stew made from canned beef, one slice of bread, and part of a cup of coffee. Sometimes only the stew was served, witnesses said.

Charles Goldberg, 320 Central Park West, New York, a corporal in Company G, 38th Infantry, Third Division, said that while at the "Brig" he was knocked down by an officer and one of his teeth knocked out when he refused to surrender his money-belt. Drawing a black-jack, the officer and Goldberg fought a few minutes, but the witness said he was forced to surrender because of the pain he suffered from blows on the arms.

"Once when I was scrubbing a floor a sergeant swung a club at my head every five seconds," testified Goldberg.

Paul Boggs, Baldwin, N. Y., 318th Field-Signal Battalion, said men at the farm were often so hungry that they were glad to eat dirty potato-peelings. He said that he dipt a tin cup in a swill barrel so as to get some grease that he would eat "with a relish."

"Instead of giving a command, it was generally given with a club," asserted Boggs, who said he saw at least fifty men beaten.

Alvin Bates, 42 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, who was with the headquarters troops, Second Army, said whenever "there was a formation a man was beaten up every five minutes" at the prison farm.

"Medical inspection was a farce," said Bates, referring to the farm. "You went in one door and were kicked out another."

George L. Pallitto, 315 Walnut Street, Newark, private in Company M, 113th Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, testified that he became known as a "nut patient after he had said he did not like a nurse."

Pallitto also told of many cruelties in the prisons in France, and admitted that he was absent without leave, for which he was sentenced.

The others said similar charges against them resulted when they were trying to reach their units, and they were acquitted or the charges dismissed.

One of the worst cases of brutality is reported in an article written for the New York *Globe* by former Sergeant-Major James W. Beckman. According to Mr. Beckman:

On December 5 or 6, 1918, at an American military prison in France, called "Farm No. 2," a soldier-prisoner with only an imperfect knowledge of English, was given some minor military order. For failure to respond as the officer thought he should, he was cruelly beaten. Under punishment he cried out, "This is terrible!" Let an eye-witness tell the rest of what happened:

"Their answers were, 'We'll show you how terrible it is,' and took him in front of the personnel officer. Two sergeants and a lieutenant beat him again, and placed him in a 'pup' tent for solitary confinement. During the afternoon his quietness was noticed, and when the 'pup' tent was torn down I saw him lying there on his back with his throat cut. It was almost an hour before he was taken away in an ambulance. I don't know whether he lived or not. His prison number was 634."

Other instances of cruelty, and a description of the quarters where the prisoners were kept at the notorious "Farm No. 2" are recorded in a letter, also written by Mr. Beckman, portions of which were read to the House by Representative Dallinger, of Massachusetts, and later printed in the New York *Times*, as follows:

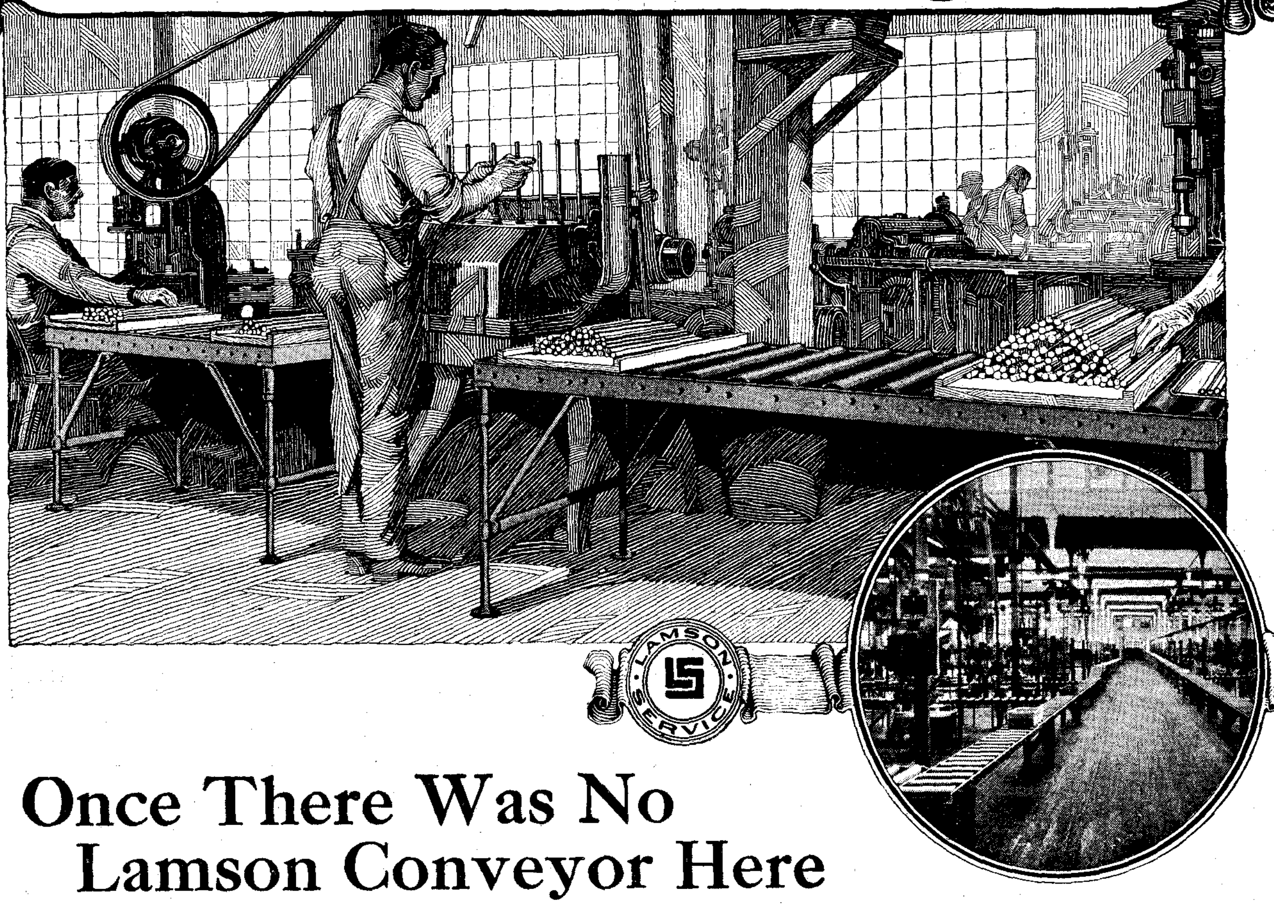
"Farm No. 2 was a French farm outside of Paris used by the American Army as a prison-camp. There were many stables, three-quarters of which were used by the men of Company K, which numbered about 250 men; the other quarter of the stables was used for the prisoners, who sometimes numbered as high as 1,200 men. These men were quartered in something like ten stalls, each about the size of a two-horse stall, and a loft just above these stalls. The overflow was put in pup tents in a small yard. About sixteen men slept in a single stall. The unsanitary conditions were frightful.

"When soldiers arrived at this farm from the Paris prison they were taken, two at a time, to an upper floor of the building used by the company commander as his headquarters. Here they were thoroughly searched by two sergeants in the presence of an officer. If the personal belongings or money of the men had been returned to them before they left the Paris prison, they were taken away from them here. A big box was placed in the center of the room. As the men's belongings were taken from them they were tossed into this box. Lieutenant Helphenstein sat beside the box and immediately took charge of anything that was valuable. Money was thrown into this box, and there was no way of identifying to whom it belonged. In some cases the men were given receipts for their money, but in others they were not. It all seemed to depend upon the whim of the officer.

"It was a common thing to see a sergeant knock a man down or beat him up on the slightest provocation. One morning as the men fell in line for breakfast one man was slightly out of line. Sergeant Ball went up to him and punched him in the face six times.

"One morning about nine o'clock four men were taken into one of the stalls in the stable and beaten with black-jacks for twenty minutes. When they came out, the blood was streaming from their faces and they were in a horrible condition. Lieutenant Hepstein, Sergeant Ball, a duty sergeant of Company K, 158th Infantry, together with three general prisoners, entered the stall with these four men who were beaten up. A guard with a rifle on his shoulder stood at the door. After the men came out Lieutenant Helphenstein and another stood in the door examining their fists. The men were taken over to wash off the blood, and one man, a little weaker than the others, lingered behind. Sergeant Ball punched him in the ear from behind.

# Lamson Conveyors



## Once There Was No Lamson Conveyor Here

BEFORE the Lamson Conveyor shown in this picture was installed, the parts were delivered to the multiple-drilling machine operative and piled up beside him. For each man in the group the course of action was the same: he reached to the top of the full pile — he stooped to the floor when the pile got low. When a pile was used up he shut off his machine and waited for more parts.

One day the manager of the plant sent for a Lamson man to tell him what could be done to stop these waits and waste motions.

The result was the picture you see here, with the addition that Lamson Conveyors are now used to carry parts between operations throughout the entire factory. *The system doubled the productiveness of each machine.*

In this shop, as in all others, conveying, carrying and toting, etc., can be done by machinery not only much more cheaply, but much more efficiently and steadily than by man power. The steady flow of Lamson Conveyors sets the pace, and all the factory follows the pace.

Lamson Conveyors work indoors and out, upstairs and down, handling raw material, parts in process, finished parts from freight car to storeroom, from machine to machine, from assembly to packing—always placing the thing wanted *where it is wanted just when it is wanted.* If you find your cost of production too high, it is time to learn exactly what service Lamson Conveyors can perform in your plant. Write for the Lamson Book on Conveying and match its story against your problem. Better, send for a Lamson man from the nearest office to talk it over with you. No obligation at all.

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> and kicked him into line with the other three. These men were put on bread and water."

The newspaper reports of the investigation being conducted in Washington are causing a number of accounts of atrocities to be sent to various newspapers and members of Congress by persons having a knowledge of the conditions as they existed at the French prison pens. Thus the Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows to that journal:

> Representative Dallinger's demands for an investigation of the treatment of American soldiers by military police in and near Paris is no surprize to officers now in charge of policing the metropolis. They admit the conditions at Roquette Prison and Chelles Detention Farm were terrible during 1918 and the winter of 1919.
>
> The writer knows something about Chelles Farm. A sergeant and two privates were picked up in Paris for overstaying their pass by two hours. They were sent to Chelles without a trial. They were forced to sleep on cobblestones and without sufficient blankets. They were given insufficient food and forced to work excessive hours.
>
> The officer in command of the farm was Lieutenant "Hard-boiled" Smith, now in confinement at Gievres for brutality.
>
> The sergeant said that the guards would handle the men here thus:
>
> "You're hardboiled, aren't you?" If a man answered "Yes," they would strike him down, saying, "This will take it out of you." If he answered, "No," the guards used their fists with this line of talk: "This will make you hardboiled."
>
> The sergeant said that American soldiers detailed into town from the farm would often pick up bread and other food out of the refuse cans and eat it because they were half-starved.

Irving Sherman, a former soldier, writes the New York *Times:*

> I am quite sure that what William Sterns, a former comrade of mine, says of conditions existing in prisons about Paris is true. It is a wonder that more men who were lucky to have come out of those holes alive are not Bolsheviki.
>
> Any member of the A. E. F. who had the unfortunate experience of being "shanghaied" to the Bastile or Farm No. 2 will bear me out. Some of the cruelties I saw enacted there were worse than those supposed to have existed in the prisons of Siberia during the reign of the Czar.
>
> One of the pet modes of torture inflicted upon the prisoners would be for Top Sergeant ———, of the 185th Infantry, and Lieutenant "Hardboiled" Smith to take a prisoner and make him scrub the courtyard with a tooth-brush, as the writer had to do one day. This same courtyard was four blocks long, being used as a drill-ground. And if any dirt would be left upon the ground a clubbing would be your reward.
>
> Another member of the personnel, Lieutenant ———, would take special delight in taking away a person's money, pictures, valuables, and other articles of personal use, and if you had the nerve to ask him to return these articles a kick under the jaw, or a call to Sergeant ———, Sergeant ———, and Corporal ——— to beat you up with a black-jack until you would desist resulted.
>
> In the Bastile methods were not so cruel as were used in the prison of the Farm, but they were terrible nevertheless. Sergeant ———, the most cowardly man in the A. E. F. and a self-confessed train-robber, was in charge of the "pen," or "coop," as the prison was called. Every statement of this fiend would be punctuated with a blow upon the head with a club, and if you had occasion to resist his playful knocks at your head, a terrible beating, administered by other guards of the Bastile, would be your lot. His own comrades attempted to assassinate him three times, and the last time gave him only a scar which he will bear for the rest of his life.
>
> The officers were just as bad, and the brigadier-general in chief command knew what was going on and would not lift a finger in protest.
>
> I am willing so to testify.

An ex-dough-boy sends the following to the New York *Globe:*

> "While in Paris I had to report to the A. P. M. in the St. Anne Hotel (I guess you may know this famous place where the 30th Marines did M. P.). By mistake I walked up to the third floor and not seeing the sign "Brig," walked in unconsciously. What happened was that I was searched, had all my valuables and money taken, and was put in jail (brig) for three days. As you know, they have a dead-line there two feet inside the door. I stuck my head out of the door and a club came whizzing by; lucky it missed me. When released, did not receive money or valuables.
>
> "Was at Is-sur-Till in replacement-camp for failure of being present when they called roll. Was put in stockade, next to replacement-camp; stayed there three days. It seems they had one of the boys put down the twenty-five-foot hole thirteen days on one can of corn-willie and box of hardtack; was taken out of the hole the fourteenth day and the soldier died. It seems that a sergeant by the name of "Baby Face" ran the stockade, altho "Baby Face" got a bad beating the officers in charge should have got.

Frank Woods, of Youngstown, Ohio, who spent ten months in a prison-camp, sent a letter to Senator Harding, which was later published in the New York *Tribune*. The ex-soldier wrote:

> "I saw Lieutenant ———, prison officer, knock down and strike prisoners with a black-jack and otherwise abuse them. He would stand you in the mess-hall, and if you looked around would knock you down. I saw Lieutenant-Colonel ——— take a prisoner out and handcuff him and shackle his feet, gag him and spread-eagle him because he tried to get a letter to his people, telling them of the treatment he was receiving in the prison-camp. We were glad to get bread from the Chinese laborers about the prison. I have seen soldiers stagger and fall from hunger.
>
> "Captain ———, quartermaster, had the 11th Marines doing guard duty. He issued them all black-jacks and ordered them to go as far as they liked with them. You could see dozens going to the hospital every day to have their heads bandaged from the frequent use of the black-jacks.
>
> "When things got so hot about the prison, General Pershing sent Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor to investigate the sentences of the men. He started to restore the men back to duty. Men charged with larceny, rape, and murder were sent back to their regiments, and regular army men for military offenses were dishonorably discharged and turned out in the world with five dollars in cash and an old suit of clothes."

In addition to the investigation of Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, referred to by Mr. Woods, Lieutenant-Colonels Kinkaid and Wainwright, of the 27th Division, also investigated conditions at "Farm No. 2," and other prison-camps. The report of their findings to the commanding general of that division was among the data furnished the investigating committee by General March. It is reported in full by the New York *Herald*, from which we quote the following:

> These soldiers complain that at the Petit Rouget, commonly known to the men as the Bastile, in Paris, the whole atmosphere and spirit of the institution, as evidenced by the profanity and vulgar, and obscene epithets used against the prisoners, appeared to be a spirit of intense hatred and hostility against the National Guard. . . . . . .
>
> The principal point which the investigating officers desire to call to the attention of the Commanding General, so that immediate remedial action can be had, is the condition of Prison Camp 2, where the statements made by these soldiers indicate a condition exists rivaling that of Siberian prison-camps, and much worse than conditions which existed in German prisoner-of-war cages. It should be borne in mind that these prisoners are in the main soldiers from the combat divisions, who are men above average intelligence, and who are in the main perhaps technically guilty of absence without leave. Both of the investigating officers believe absolutely and *in toto* the statements made to them by the soldiers. That such brutality and inhuman treatment can exist in any institution under the control of Americans is unbelievable, but the evidence is overwhelming.
>
> The manner in which the personal property of these men was taken from them and never returned seems trivial after a recital of the more important facts in the case, but it is a matter of vital importance to the soldiers concerned. Attention is invited to the fact that not only official declarations and property of considerable value was practically stolen from these soldiers, but articles of great sentimental value, such as a soldier's crucifix, the photograph of his mother, the photograph of his sweetheart, and articles that could be of no value to the person in whose hands they finally came, were confiscated.
>
> Another phase of the situation which has been omitted from records for obvious reasons is the fact that these men are drilled in front of the muzzle of machine guns and automatic rifles, a precaution which might be justified with condemned murderers, but is hardly to be expected in the American Army as part of the routine of an ordinary camp of detention.
>
> The men are also isolated from the outside world and are not allowed to communicate with their friends or superior officers. It was stated by some of the men that many of their comrades, particularly soldiers of the 30th Division, which had fought side

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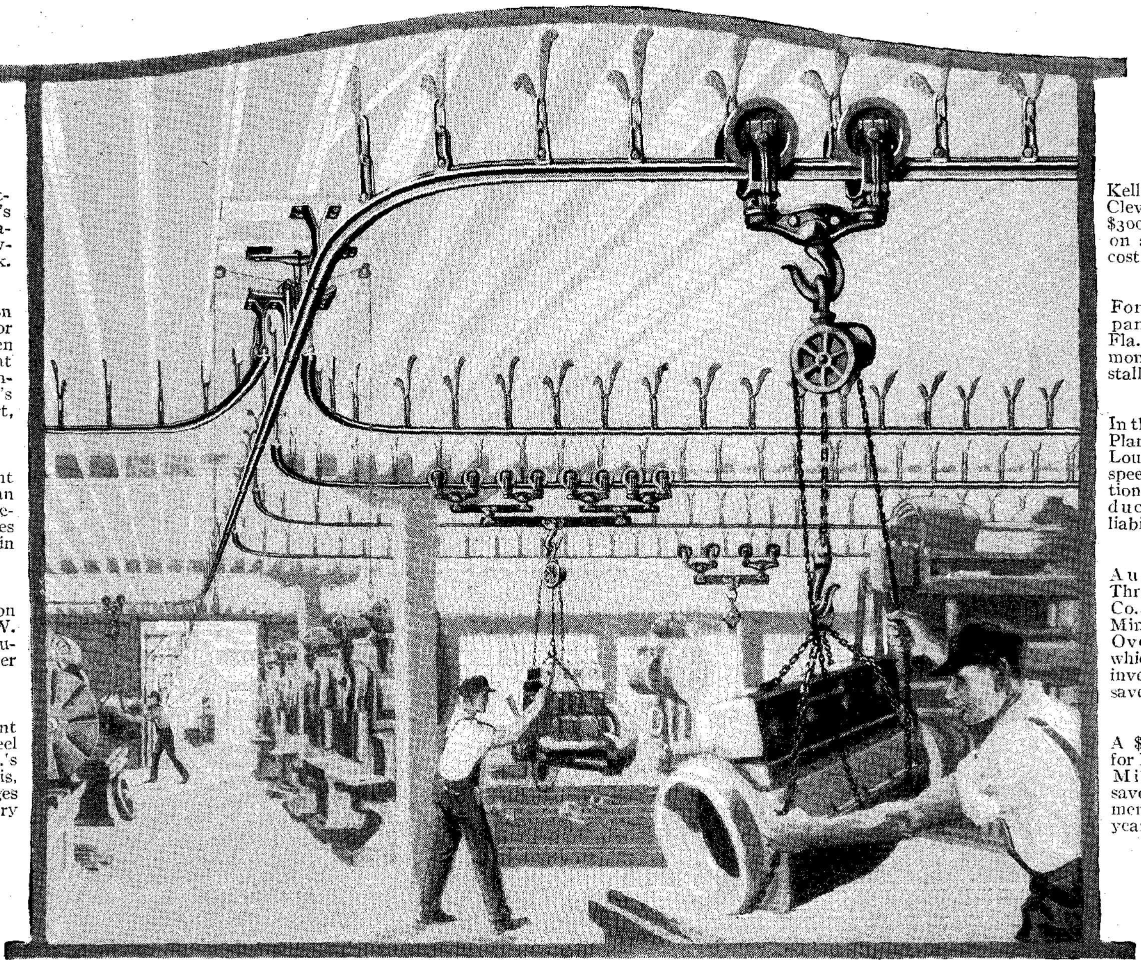
A $1000 installation saved $1500 in labor during the first seven months' operation at the Red Jacket Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Davenport, Iowa.

A $700 equipment at the Appalachian Power Plant, Bluefield, W. Va., saves $100 per month in labor.

An $880 installation saves the E. & W. Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., $6240 per year.

A $500 investment at Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.'s plant, Minneapolis, Minn., saves wages of four men every day.



Kelly Reamer Co., Cleveland, O., save $300 yearly in labor on an equipment costing $425.

Ford Sales Company, Wauchula, Fla., saves $15 per month on a $55 installation.

In the Rubber Glove Plant, Akron, O., Louden equipment speeded up operations 50% and reduced breakage liability 70%.

Aultman-Taylor Threshing Machy. Co., Minneapolis, Minn., use a Louden Overhead System which pays 77% on investment in labor saved.

A $150 installation for Ramshorn Mills, Millsbury, Mass., saves wages of two men every day in year.

# LOUDEN

## OVERHEAD CARRYING SYSTEM

## Adaptable for Any Kind of Lifting or Conveying—From Forty Pounds to Two Tons

Mr. Executive, the Louden Overhead Carrying System is setting a new pace in handling operations in factories, foundries, packing plants, machine shops, fruit houses, warehouses, tire plants, or *wherever material or products are lifted and conveyed.*

The Louden System is essentially different from any other carrying method—simpler, less costly, easier to install, requires less operating space, has wider range of service—saves labor, time, floors, prevents injury and breakage.

### These Facts Will Interest You

At the Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Company's plant an investment of $1800 in Louden equipment saves $25 per day in wages and reduces accident liabilities 90%. Production is also greatly increased.

A $2000 installation at the Cleveland Tractor Plant, saved during first six months, $480 in conveying motors, $600 in handling tractor frames, and showed a corresponding economy in other work.

### Low Cost and Easy Installation

particularly distinguish the Louden Equipment above all other conveying systems. No engineering required, no alterations in building, no interference with operation of plant during installation. Track can be bent cold, on the job, to meet every service requirement; switches and turntables take loads from anywhere to everywhere, deposit them exactly where wanted, whether it's forty or four thousand pounds.

### Permit Our Representative to Show You

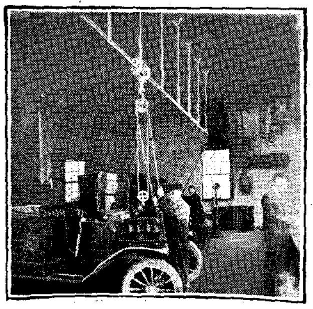
in what manner the Louden System will speed up and lower the cost of production in your plant. There may be a place in your plant—a department or possibly just one room—where an investment of a few hundred dollars would save you thousands every year. We have done this for others and can do the same for you. Talk it over with our Efficiency man—no cost or obligation on your part.

Our catalog showing many Louden installations and giving valuable mechanical details will be sent free on request. Address Main Office.

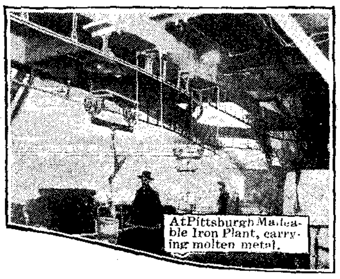
## The Louden Machinery Company

**8901 Court Street** (Established 1867) **Fairfield, Iowa**

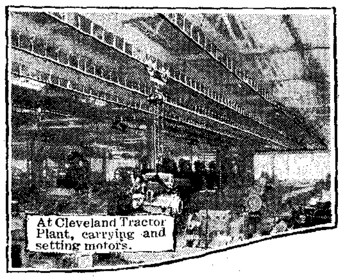
**Branches:** St. Paul, Minn. Albany, N. Y. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass.
New York City Canadian Factory: Guelph, Ontario



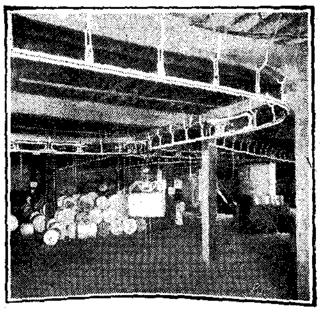
Louden Equipment at Motor Car Sales Co. Garage, Minneapolis, Minn., lifting engine out of car and carrying it to work bench.



At Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Plant, carrying molten metal.



At Cleveland Tractor Plant, carrying and setting motors.



Louden Equipment in stock room at Egry Register Co.'s plant, Dayton, Ohio, carrying large rolls of paper.

> by side with the 27th Division during the entire war, are still incarcerated in this prison-farm, and have sent out letters appealing to their companies and regimental commanders for assistance. The only way in which they have been able to get this mail out was to send it by prisoners leaving the farm.

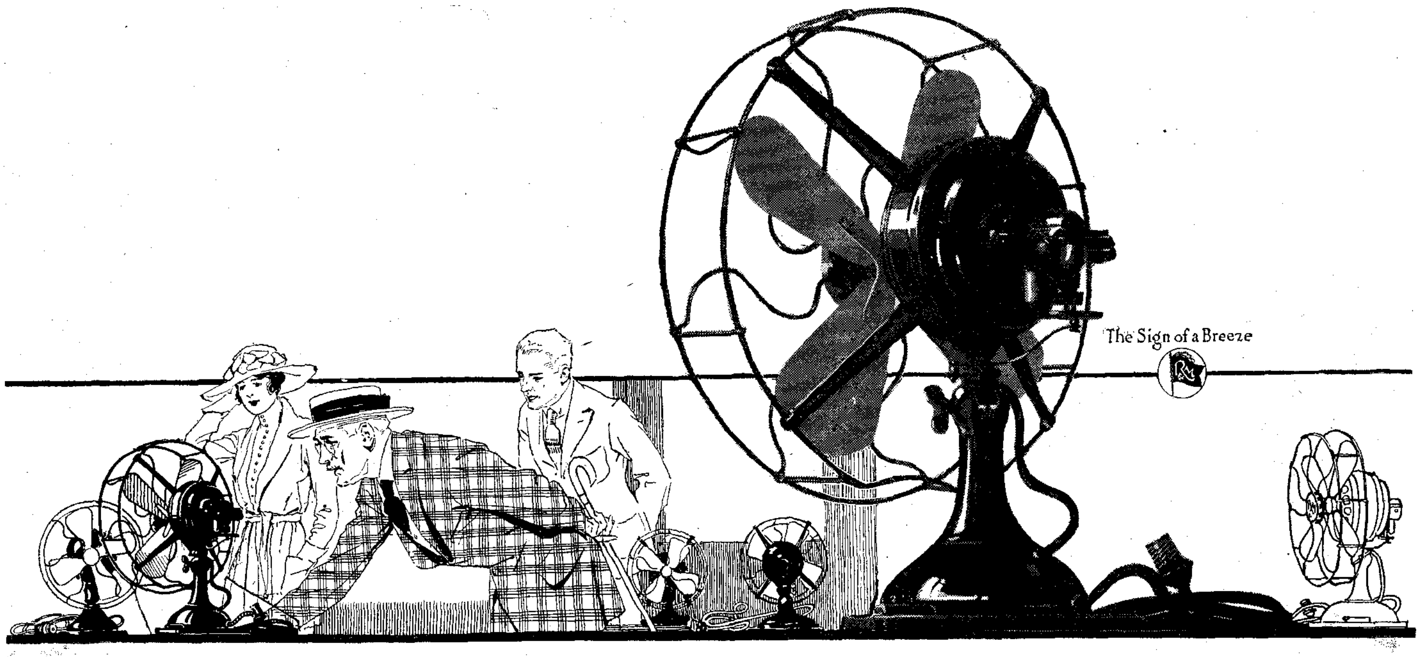
The offense for which most of these men were imprisoned was that of "being absent without leave." It was particularly to take care of these offenders that "Prison Farm No. 2" was established, as appears from the report of General Pershing to Secretary Baker. Lieutenants Smith, Mason, Helphenstein, and Sergeant Ball were the officers on duty at the Chelles Stockade and Prison Farm No. 2 against whom charges of cruelty were filed and who were found guilty and sentenced by court martial. The specifications on which they were tried, the findings of the court, and the sentences imposed are thus treated in General Pershing's report:

> First Lieut. Frank Smith, 141st Infantry, was tried on the following charges and specifications:
>
> Charge 1.—Ninetieth Article of War.—Eight specifications alleging various provoking speeches against enlisted men, prisoners, under his charge. Found guilty of using provoking speeches against one man only.
>
> Charge 2.—Ninety-third Article of War.—Three specifications alleging the fraudulent conversion of money and private property of prisoners under his charge. Found not guilty.
>
> Charge 3.—Ninety-fifth Article of War.—Four specifications alleging the striking of prisoners; two specifications alleging provoking speeches and vile language against prisoners. Found not guilty.
>
> Charge 4.—Ninety-sixth Article of War.—Six specifications alleging the giving of unlawful orders to his assistants requiring the brutal treatment of prisoners; seven specifications alleging striking, slapping, and threatening prisoners; two specifications alleging the taking of the private property of prisoners and failing to return the same, also the ordering of the burning of the private property of prisoners; one specification alleging gross neglect to furnish proper food to prisoners. Found guilty of four specifications alleging the issue of unlawful orders, four specifications alleging the striking and threatening of prisoners, one specification causing the private property of prisoners to be taken and failing to return the same, and guilty of failing to furnish proper food to prisoners. His sentence, as approved by the reviewing authorities, was to be dismissed from the service and to be confined at hard labor for three years. It was reduced to confinement at hard labor for eighteen months by the confirming authorities.
>
> Second Lieut. Charles Mason, 158th Infantry:
>
> Charge 1.—Ninetieth Article of War.—One specification alleging provoking speeches and gestures against prisoners. Found not guilty.
>
> Charge 2.—Ninety-fifth Article of War.—One specification alleging the striking of a prisoner. Found not guilty. One specification alleging drunk and disorderly in uniform. Found guilty.
>
> Charge 3.—Ninety-sixth Article of War.—One specification alleging abusive speeches against prisoners; one specification alleging the unlawful summary punishment of a prisoner; one specification alleging the striking of a prisoner; one specification alleging unlawfully ordering an assistant to treat prisoners brutally. Found not guilty of all specifications under his charge.
>
> Sentenced to be dismissed. Case not yet published because of the delay in waiting for the proceedings of the second trial of Lieutenant Mason.
>
> The second trial of Lieutenant Mason grew partly out of the first.
>
> Charge 1.—Ninety-third Article of War.—Two specifications alleging perjury while a witness on the first trial; one specification alleging felonious striking and compelling his assistants feloniously to strike a prisoner; two specifications alleging the fraudulent conversion of private funds and property of prisoners.
>
> Charge 2.—Ninety-sixth Article of War.—One specification alleging abusive language against prisoners and one specification alleging cruel and brutal maltreating a prisoner. Found not guilty of all the charges and specifications on which tried the second time, except those referring to perjury, of which he was convicted. Sentenced to be dismissed and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due and to become due. The result of both trials of this case will be published as soon as practicable.
>
> Lieutenant Helphenstein, 158th Infantry:
>
> Charge 1.—Ninetieth Article of War.—Three specifications alleging provoking speeches against the prisoners. Found guilty of one specification only.
>
> Charge 2.—Ninety-third Article of War.—Two specifications alleging fraudulent conversion of the money and property of prisoners. Found not guilty.
>
> Charge 3.—Ninety-fifth Article of War.—One specification alleging the use of disgraceful speech against a prisoner. Found not guilty.
>
> Charge 4.—Ninety-sixth Article of War.—One specification alleging unlawful order directing an assistant to enforce brutal discipline. Found guilty. One specification alleging that he permitted four prison sergeants to assault four prisoners. Found not guilty. Sentenced to be dismissed from the service approved by the convening authorities, disapproved by the confirming authorities.
>
> Sergeant Clarence E. Ball, 110th Infantry.
>
> Charge 1.—Ninetieth Article of War.—Three specifications alleging provoking speeches and gestures against prisoners. Convicted of two specifications.
>
> Charge 2.—Ninety-third Article of War.—Six specifications alleging the striking of prisoners with intent to do them bodily harm. Found guilty of five specifications.
>
> Charge 3.—Ninety-sixth Article of War.—Four specifications alleging kicking, striking, and slapping of prisoners; one specification alleging an attempt to strike a prisoner; one specification alleging the use of abusive language to prisoners. Found guilty of all specifications alleging the kicking, striking, and slapping of prisoners except one. Not guilty of using abusive language. Guilty of attempting to strike a prisoner. Sentenced to reduction, dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and confinement at hard labor for six months. Approved by reviewing authorities, tho stated to be wholly inadequate.
>
> Lieut. Frank (Hardboiled) Smith, Governors Island.
>
> Lieut. Charles Mason, dismissed first trial; dismissed and forfeit pay, second trial.
>
> Lieutenant Helphenstein, sentenced to be dismissed by convening authorities; disapproved by confirming authorities.
>
> Sergeant Clarence E. Ball, reduction, dishonorable discharge, six months at hard labor.
>
> These cases are all treated in General Pershing's report.

## YES, THERE WERE SOME FAMILY ROWS AMONG THE ALLIED COMMANDERS

WE HEARD ABOUT THEM A LOT, those disagreements between the Allies, with Foch arguing for this, Haig for that, and Pershing breaking in to announce that he was going to have matters his own way or know the reason why. There was even a report, at one time, that somebody very high up in one army had challenged somebody very high up in another to a duel. Well, it appears that where there was so much smoke there was a certain amount of fire. At least, on the authority of Edwin B. Wilson, a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, there was sufficient heat developed on several occasions to suggest a good lively fire somewhere. "As long as the censorship was strict," he observes, "little light was shed on this phase of the war—the relations of the active field-commanders. In fact, constant denials have been made of the existence of any friction whatever. It had all been a glorified love-feast, said American officialdom." However, a few weeks ago, at American General Headquarters at Chaumont, "the corner of the curtain was drawn aside a little." According to the writer:

> It was the first time such matters had been discust with any degree of freedom outside of the immediate circles concerned. General Pershing himself was not present, but his closest and most trusted advisers were—the deputy chief of the General Staff and the generals in charge of the five sections of the staff. Most of the newspaper men present are still in khaki in France.
>
> Of course, there had been friction. That was made plain. Indeed, it seemed that the very necessity of continually dealing with Allies was more or less obnoxious to some of our officers. All the trained officers were equally desirous of bringing about the same results, but they simply couldn't see things in the same way. There had been disagreements on vital matters and quite evidently warm feeling. The curtain was not drawn back the whole way, however, and much was still left to the imagination, but it was evidently a good cross-section view of the whole situation.
>
> Gen. Fox Connor, chief of the division of operations, seemed to sum up the feeling when he earnestly exprest the hope that "in the next war America will not have to deal with any allies."
>
> The first big split between General Pershing and the chiefs


The Sign of a Breeze

# *Look a Fan in the Back*

All fan blades look alike. Of course they will make a stir in the air. But if they are not backed by a motor that will keep them working year after year, then they become an idle expense.

So, buy your electric fan on a *motor* basis. Look behind the blades. If the fan is made by a concern that specializes in the making of fine motors, buy it.

Robbins & Myers Fans, for instance, are made by a motor concern—motor built and R&M built throughout. They are the result of twenty-two years' concentration in the building of motors from 1-40 to 50 horsepower. And, being *motor* built they insure a lifetime of comfort and economy.

Every fan need is met in the Robbins & Myers line—a fan for desk, wall or ceiling; oscillating, non-oscillating or ventilating; for home, office, store or workroom; for operation on direct or alternating current.

Look a fan in the back for its ability—signified by the motor. Look it in the face for its reputation—signified by the R&M flag on the guard—two fan-buying guides to lifelong quality.

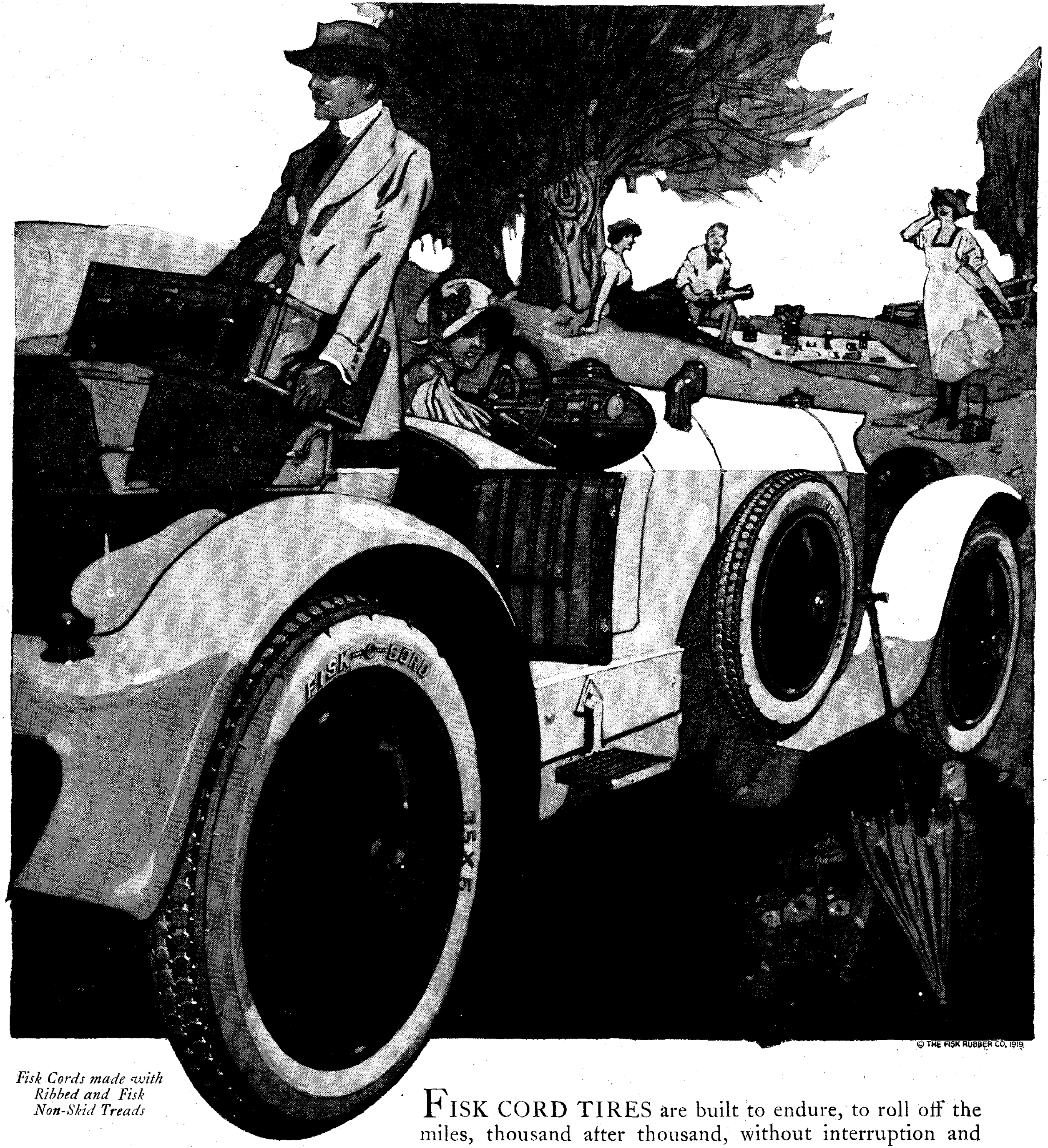
* * *

Robbins & Myers power motors are also found on the better electrically-driven labor-saving devices. An R&M Motor on a vacuum cleaner, washing machine, adding machine or other motor-driven device is a guarantee of like quality throughout.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio
*For Twenty-two Years Makers of Quality Fans and Motors*
Branches in All Principal Cities

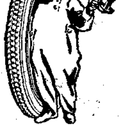
# Robbins & Myers Fans

Comfort in the Home
Comfort in the Store
Comfort in the Office



*Fisk Cords made with Ribbed and Fisk Non-Skid Treads*

LIFE TODAY — WORK AND PLAY — TAKES ITS pace from the motor car, a willing servant that adds minutes to each hour and enlarges our horizon in all directions. But it can render this service dependably only as excess mileage is built into its tires.


Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

FISK CORD TIRES are built to endure, to roll off the miles, thousand after thousand, without interruption and without inconvenience to the user.

BUILT BY an institution sharing with you its experience of twenty years, they save your gas, add to your comfort, and they do endure and endure, giving you mileage in excess of what you buy.

AND THEY are big, handsome, good looking—you have the satisfaction of thoroughbred appearance plus excess mileage.

THESE TWO things, mileage and appearance, which you demand in a cord tire, Fisk Cords give you in large degree. Next Time—BUY FISK.

# FISK CORD TIRES

of the French and British armies came early. It was over the question of how American soldiers were to be trained. Gen. L. J. McNair, chief of the training section of the staff, told the story:

> "As soon as we began making our plans," said the General, "representatives of the British and French came to us, each urging us to adopt his nation's system of training. Their methods were investigated by General Pershing, and finally he decided to adopt neither. He decided on a strictly American method of training troops. Naturally, there was a great deal of national pride back of the attitude of both our great Allies, and our position was felt keenly by them.
>
> "General Pershing differed from the other Allied chiefs on vital principles. From the first he believed that the Germans' Western Front could be broken, but our Allies then assured us that the war would end on the then front—in fact, that it was impossible to break through. They believed that the war would be stabilized to the end. Therefore, they wanted the Americans to be trained chiefly for trench warfare.
>
> "But General Pershing didn't want to train our men solely to be trench-fighters. There was never any question in his mind that the German lines could be broken by American troops. With this idea of the offensive as the only possible rôle to fit the American characteristics and mission in the war went also the idea of an aggressive self-reliant infantry as the basis of all organization. 'Train for the open warfare' was Pershing's great principle, and he clung to it in spite of the earnest advice of both British and French. The rifle was coming to be looked upon in some way as an almost obsolete weapon. But Pershing insisted on its great value.
>
> "The American idea was justified."

Altho at G. H. Q. there was the typical soldierly desire not to sing the praises of any individual men, says the writer, the distinct impression was created among the visitors that had General Pershing not broken with his Allies on this point the war would not have been won anywhere near as early as it was. Altho Pershing's decision does not now seem remarkable, it was at that time considered almost revolutionary—certainly an experiment. It is doubtful if many of his acts required more courage than did this discarding the advice of his experienced Allies—when he was still a newcomer on the scene.

General Connor was quite frank in referring to this phase of the situation, as the writer reports:

> "One of the greatest difficulties we had," said he, "was in dealing with our Allies. This held true with the British as well as with the French. They naturally had different points of view. Their minds simply don't work like ours. I believe that all of the trouble was due simply to an incompatibility of temperament."
>
> American soldiers in France never have made any bones about taking the full credit for winning the war. In fact, this tendency went so far that there was propaganda started by the powers-that-be in the Army urging the dough-boys to be more considerate in their attitude toward our Allies. To what extent this tendency—typically American and inspired by the highest patriotism—has been affected by the "toning down" propaganda remains to be seen. But there is small reason to wonder that it exists when one meets the same feeling, just as confidently exprest, among the higher-ups at G. H. Q. General Nolan was a good example of this.
>
> He dwelt particularly upon the way in which the French, several times, called upon Pershing for American troops to lead the way in attacks on particularly difficult positions along the French part of the front.
>
> "So insistent were the requests for American troops," said General Connor, "that it seemed that the commanders of the Allies felt that the very presence of American divisions assured victory. It is to the eternal glory of the American soldier that wherever he went he found victory."
>
> General Connor exprest the opinion that the "United States soldier was worth two of any other country."
>
> General Moseley, of staff section four—called the distributer—and Colonel Lincoln of section one—the wholesaler—referred to the shortages of forage and horses in the Army and the consequent need of falling back on the French for help. It was revealed that there was considerable feeling over the situations that ensued. It seems that the French promised a certain number of horses, were unable to make good, and frequently had to charge more for them than had been originally understood. Colonel Lincoln dwelt upon the difficulties which the horse-shortage continually caused various branches of the American Army. The boost in price was evidently forced by certain groups of French business men, but through pressure from French officials at Paris this situation was finally relieved somewhat.

The Allies were not the only people with whom the bosses of the A. E. F. sometimes found great difficulty in getting along. All-American rows sometimes occurred. According to the writer:

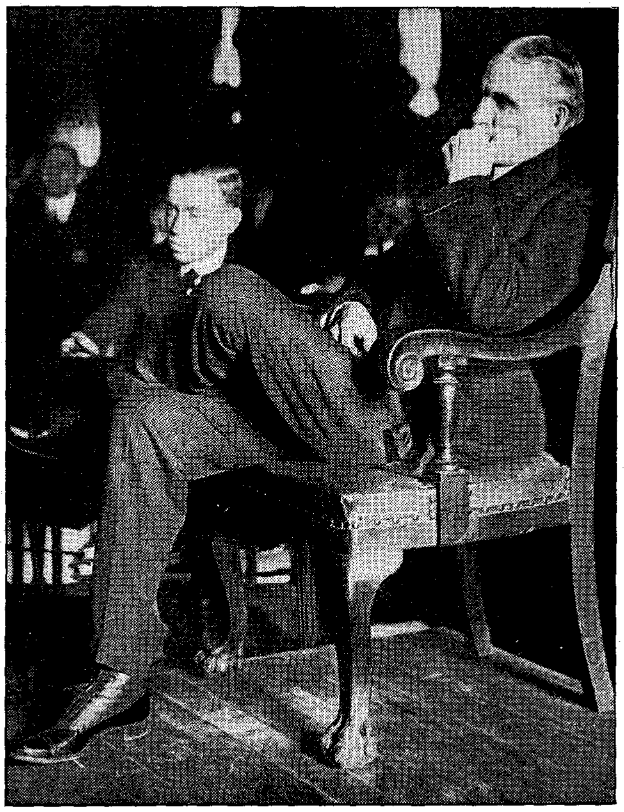
> It was found at times that the ideas of the officers actually in the field differed from those of the Army chieftains at Washington. Every once in a while there have come echoes of some such dispute.
>
> One difficulty that was encountered in France was frankly put up to the army authorities in the States by General Connor. That was the lack of anything even approaching an adequate number of replacement units.
>
> As one mingled with American soldiers in various parts of France there was encountered protest after protest about the disbandment of this or that division. There had been great divisional pride, and the officers and men who had come from the same part of the country and had their training together naturally felt it keenly when their organization was split and sent up to the front. The result was continuous and spirited protest against the authorities at G. H. Q. There was a tendency to hold Pershing personally responsible for such a condition of affairs.
>
> It was on account of this criticism against the army chiefs that the question was raised at this conference with the service newspaper men. General Connor washed his hands of all responsibility for it.
>
> "General Pershing and the General Staff over here," he said, "had early recommended that a certain proportion of replacements be sent over and be kept coming coincidently with the full divisions. But those in charge in the States did not comply with our recommendation. It was a mistake at home from the very beginning. The natural result was that we over here had to break up six divisions to get enough replacements for our pressing needs during the severe fighting in the last two months of the war."
>
> Altho none of the staff officers speaking made any further attempt to explain the reasons for this situation, it was the general belief among the best-informed of the newspaper men present that political pressure at Washington from sections desiring to get their "home division" across the ocean in a hurry was the fundamental cause of the whole difficulty. There were ships enough to carry only a certain number of troops, so that it was apparent when several divisions were sent over, in addition to those normally going under the original plans, that some of those originally scheduled to go had to be dropt. Apparently the replacements were those put on one side.

This situation is more interesting at this time, the writer points out, in view of reports from Washington of friction during the early period of the war between General March and General Pershing on numerous matters, all revolving around the question as to which had the greater authority. Finally, it was announced that "matters pertaining to the American Expeditionary Force would be handled at the entire discretion of General Pershing." In view of this clash, we read—

> It is natural to speculate on what will happen when Pershing and his staff come home. Especially because these officers who have been directing affairs on the other side have built up an entirely new method of doing army business. It is questionable if the Army organization at Washington will be permitted to slide back into the old bureaucratic system of *ante-bellum* days without a fight.
>
> Gen. Leroy Eltinge, deputy chief of staff to Pershing, told the service newspaper men how the staff was organized, somewhat after the fashion of European staffs, into five sections, G-1, G-2, etc.
>
> "Bureaucrats would not have worked here," he said, "under actual war-conditions with vast numbers of men to handle. The trouble with the bureau system is that it breeds red tape. But the General Staff can be changed at will. There are no permanent fixtures and its personnel does not become scared at new ideas."
>
> Friction there has been—and serious friction—both with the High Command of France and England and between the American Army leaders abroad and at home. In such a huge undertaking it was but natural to expect. That the difficulties were always smoothed over and that any rows that raged never once brought disastrous results to the great common cause is the really remarkable fact about it all.

# THE GRILLING OF HENRY FORD

"ALMOST ANY GREAT MAN can be made to rattle around in a witness-chair," observes the cartoonist of *The Ohio State Journal*, apropos of the large amount of mixed amusement and amazement that the "rattling around" of one of our foremost captains of industry recently provided for his fellow citizens. Mr. Henry Ford, whose reputation is founded upon a truly remarkable automobile, was not at his best when called upon, by a very clever and utterly unsympathetic lawyer, to give his ideas of nearly everything under the sun. Almost at once he cheerfully admitted, under oath, that he was an "ignorant idealist." The admission was received with much enjoyment by the country at large. It was also considered a large feather in the hat of the attorney employed by the Chicago *Tribune*, which referred to Mr. Ford as an "anarchist," and therefore had to defend a suit for $1,000,000 damages. However, the attorney for *The Tribune* might have been made to look just as foolish as he has been making Mr. Ford look, suggests the New York *World*, if Henry Ford had been griller-in-chief, with Lawyer Stevenson on the witness-stand. *The World* specifies:



"SITTING ON THE UNIVERSE."

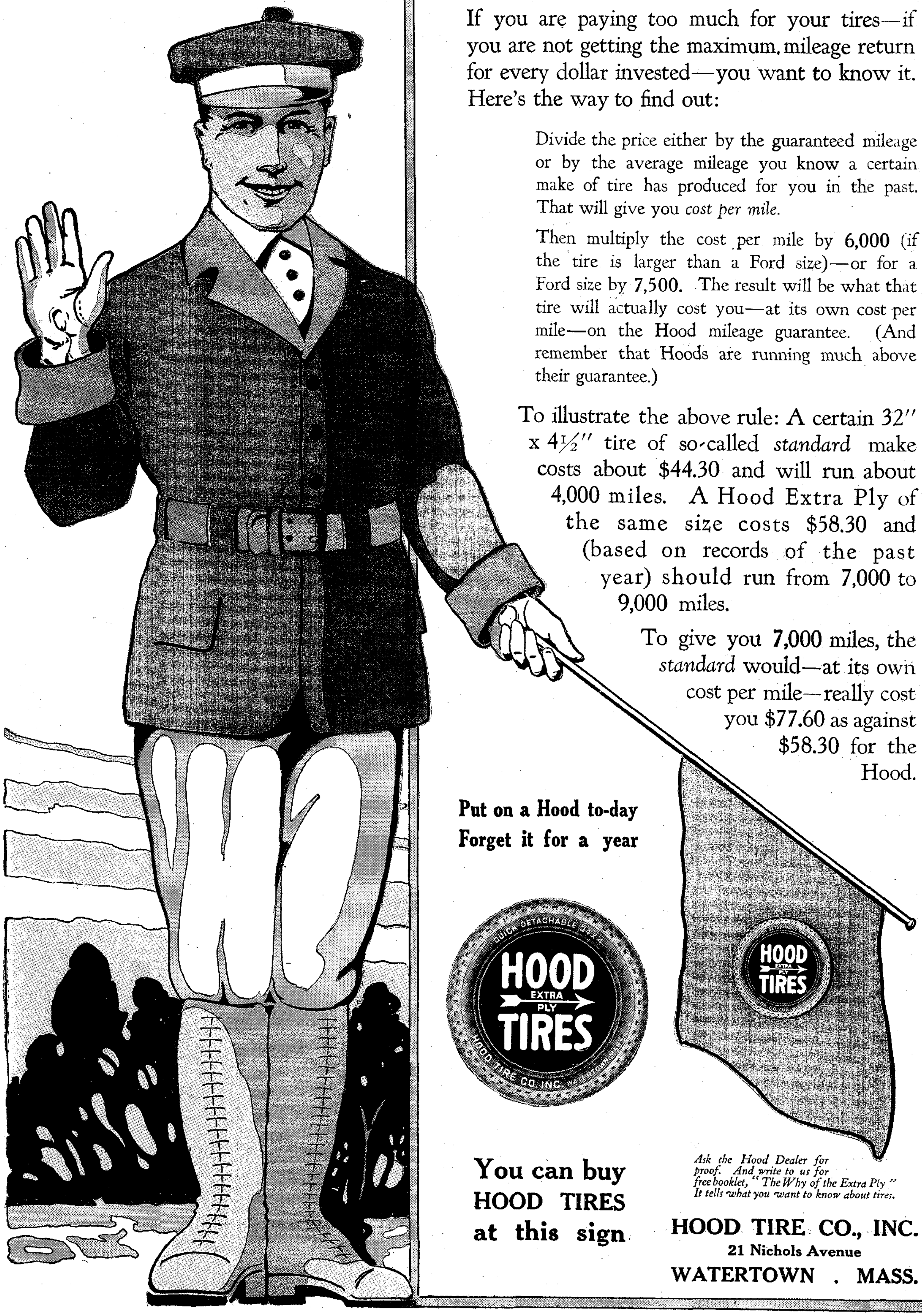
Mr. Henry Ford as he appeared on the witness-stand, when he was forced to deliver judgments on nearly everything under the sun.

> Mr. Stevenson questioned Mr. Ford upon historical events; upon characters, like Benedict Arnold, that every schoolboy knows about and forgets on examination day; upon "mobile armies" and other war-technicalities that did not interest the plaintiff in his pacifist days. Mr. Ford hardly shone in answering—but are there not many business men, and even fat-feed professionals, who would have blundered as badly?
>
> Suppose Mr. Ford, turned questioner, were to ask Mr. Stevenson about ohms and ampères, ignition sparks, and injectors, vacuums and lubricants, tensile and shearing strains, the design differences of combustion-engines for road work, farm-tractors, and lumber-hauling. If the lawyer runs his own automobile he might manage for a while, but he would soon begin to flounder in the depths of an innocent ignorance.
>
> The fact is, of course, that Mr. Ford has a vast fund of useful knowledge, first hand, accurate, and on tap. All men are ignorant somewhere; even the learned Dr. Johnson misdefined a horse's "pastern" in his dictionary, and gave "ignorance, madam; pure ignorance," as the sufficient excuse. Most of Mr. Ford's critics could easily be tangled up themselves in an examination directed by skilled counsel along lines remote from their daily experience.

The defense's main line of resistance seems to have been the contention that the plaintiff was ignorant of things in general, and of the meaning of the word "anarchist" in particular. Thus every opportunity was afforded Mr. Ford to show his ignorance about the universe, and "Henry Ford, sitting on the universe," remarks the New York *Tribune*, which is hardly any friendlier to the plaintiff than is its Chicago namesake, "is deliciously naive and omniscient and preposterous." After two paragraphs in which Mr. Ford and other "pacifists" receive all that is coming to them, if not more, the paper concludes with a reference to his "cheerful omniscience built on colossal ignorance."

"Cheerful" every reporter of the trial admits that the "star witness" was, "ignorant" he is by his own confession, but one of the most highly appreciated features of the trial was the frequency with which he attacked his own reputation for "omniscience" by remarking "I don't know." He didn't know the causes of the War of 1812, nor whether the sinking of the *Maine* had any effect in starting the Spanish-American War, nor who the Aztecs were, nor of any Revolution in 1776, nor what the meaning of "Ballyhoo," a word used in one of his pamphlets, might be. These pamphlets, signed by him, but prepared largely by a "publicity secretary," formed the basis for much of the liveliest cross-examination. He accepted full responsibility for this matter, even tho he hadn't read much of it. A historic bit of cross-examination, at least a bit of cross-examination that touches American history, is reported as follows:

> *Q.* What did you mean by this (reading): "What can we think of men who cry aloud against murder and yet fly eagerly to place in the hands of the children of their more humble brothers the implements of murder?" Is that some more of Mr. Delavigne's imagination?
>
> *A.* Yes, that is some more of Mr. Delavigne's. Yes, yes, sir. I don't quite understand it thoroughly.
>
> *Q.* We will leave that. Page 10 (reading): "Aside from the burning fact that war is murder, the waste of lives and homes and lands and that 'preparedness' has never prevented war, but has ever brought war to the world—aside from all this is the utter futility (from a cold, hard business view alone) of the equipment of an army to-day with weapons that are obsolete tomorrow." What did you mean by that, Mr. Ford?
>
> *A.* Getting prepared out of date.
>
> *Q.* Is that why you are opposed to preparedness?
>
> *A.* That is one of the reasons; yes, sir. That is, overpreparedness.
>
> *Q.* Do you know anything about the Revolution, Mr. Ford?
>
> *A.* Yes, sir.
>
> *Q.* Do you have in mind, or do you understand, that the flintlock muskets were used in a revolution?
>
> *A.* They are all out of date, I know.
>
> *Q.* What revolution did you have in mind, Mr. Ford?
>
> *A.* In 1812.
>
> *Q.* You don't know of any other?
>
> *A.* No.
>
> *Q.* Don't you know there was not any revolution in 1812?
>
> *A.* I don't know that; I did not pay much attention to it.
>
> *Q.* Don't you know that this country was born out of a revolution in 1776? Did you forget that?
>
> *A.* I guess I did.
>
> *Q.* (Reads) "The advice of militarists as to the need of a vast army and navy is about the same as the advice of a group of professional gamblers would be in the framing of civil laws. The only difference is that the military men would gamble with human lives and the peace and plead for 'national honor' when they mean 'personal glorification' or 'blood money.'"
>
> *A.* That is Delavigne's language, but I understand all war is a nuisance to military men.
>
> *Q.* All wars are a nuisance?
>
> *A.* Yes.
>
> *Q.* I got the impression that you said that that was the only way that they could show what their trick is.
>
> *A.* The same thing.
>
> *Q.* Then you regarded it as a nuisance and then as a means of showing their tricks—which is it, now, Mr. Ford?
>
> *A.* Both.



# How to Figure Cost per Mile

If you are paying too much for your tires—if you are not getting the maximum mileage return for every dollar invested—you want to know it. Here's the way to find out:

Divide the price either by the guaranteed mileage or by the average mileage you know a certain make of tire has produced for you in the past. That will give you *cost per mile.*

Then multiply the cost per mile by 6,000 (if the tire is larger than a Ford size)—or for a Ford size by 7,500. The result will be what that tire will actually cost you—at its own cost per mile—on the Hood mileage guarantee. (And remember that Hoods are running much above their guarantee.)

To illustrate the above rule: A certain 32″ x 4½″ tire of so-called *standard* make costs about $44.30 and will run about 4,000 miles. A Hood Extra Ply of the same size costs $58.30 and (based on records of the past year) should run from 7,000 to 9,000 miles.

To give you 7,000 miles, the *standard* would—at its own cost per mile—really cost you $77.60 as against $58.30 for the Hood.

**Put on a Hood to-day**
**Forget it for a year**

**You can buy**
**HOOD TIRES**
**at this sign**

*Ask the Hood Dealer for proof. And write to us for free booklet, "The Why of the Extra Ply" It tells what you want to know about tires.*

**HOOD TIRE CO., INC.**
**21 Nichols Avenue**
**WATERTOWN . MASS.**

*Q.* This compares people who advocate preparedness with gamblers, and with professional gamblers, and makes the distinction that a professional gambler is a more respectable man, because the military man is gambling with human lives instead of money?

*A.* Yes, sir.

Mr. Ford, even with much prompting, could not recall the case of Major André and Benedict Arnold. The latter, he thought, was a "writer." The New York *Evening Sun* is moved to half a column of philosophical comment, under the heading of "Star Dust from the Workshop," by this and other little incidents of the trial. According to *The Sun:*

It appears that Mr. Ford indistinctly remembered a man named Arnold who had once been in his employment, and thus fell into the quite natural error of saying he believed Benedict Arnold was "a writer." This incident serves to show how simple is the explanation of testimony which attracted wide attention. No wonder Mr. Ford considers it a matter of good business policy to disregard public comment—as exprest in the newspapers—when the public is astonished so easily as it has been by details of his recent testimony on the stand.

Another fascinating idea upon which Mr. Ford seems to have founded some of his activities is his recent expression of belief that the kings ought to be forced into the trenches in order to end the war more speedily. This testimony came out almost coincidently with Mr. Ford's practical admission that, as had been said of him with (presumably) a rude intention, he was "an ignorant idealist." After a more or less automatic rejection of the charge, doubtless caused by perception of its discourteous implication, Mr. Ford's beaming smile prevailed, and he agreed, with something like cordiality, that he probably could be characterized as "an ignorant idealist." Much as *Sam Weller* replied to the question whether he was *Mr. Pickwick's* servant, "Yes, sir, and proud o' the title, as the Living Skelington said."

How true this shaft of the wicked was shot to the gold may be seen by observing that it was, in effect, a charge that Mr. Ford was a poet and a dreamer. That an idealistic poet should have a by-product of several hundred thousand motor-cars a year is only a magnificent modern detail of the quality of the poet's mind. Lord Tennyson's characterization of that mind seems pale and gray in comparison. One has only to turn back the very pages of history—that great record, which Mr. Ford himself disregards with such charm—to disclose, as on a palimpsest, the very essential substance of Mr. Ford's vision of kings and emperors in the trenches. The once famous song called "Jeannette and Jeannot," written during the Crimean War, breathes the same high hope through the lips of Woman. It is sung by a maiden to her lover who is parting for the war:

You are going far away, far away from poor Jeannette,
When the ocean rolls between us, I fear you may forget!
With your musket on your shoulder and your bayonet by your side,
You'll be meeting some proud lady and be making her your bride.
Oh, were I King of France, or what's better, Pope of Rome,
I'd have no fighting men abroad, no weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at peace, and if Kings must prove their might,
Let those who make the quarrels be the only ones to fight!

The hope of humanity, the dream of the ages! The naïveté of the girl is no greater than Mr. Ford's. "All the world should be at peace," in the ideal state of man. But how does the idealist expect to exist in a state as yet non-ideal? Even if man be attempting, bravely, the conquest of the air, a fish has not yet learned how to live out of water.

Mr. Ford, however, brings the argument solidly back to earth by defining an idealist as a person who "helps other people to be prosperous." "And I think I can do that a little," he added. In this very limited way, it may be permissible for Mr. Ford to consider himself an "idealist," but, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Times-Star,* a little education, along historical lines, may be good even for an idealist. As this Ohio editor opines:

With division of labor as the very foundation of our present economic system, the specialist no doubt has his place. Many of the wonders of this commercial world could not be accomplished without him. And Mr. Ford has done his share. But when the specialist seeks to deal with problems from his peculiar view-point, he is likely to reveal an addled intellect.

To Mr. Ford "all history is bunk." Well, Clio can take care of herself. Past history will remain and present history will continue in the making, despite Mr. Ford's animadversions. Napoleon, who caused an incalculably wider departure from past standards than has Mr. Ford, believed history to be an essential part of a man's education and advised his son, the King of Rome, to study it with an eye to the present. But history is not Mr. Ford's only aversion. To him Pershing and Grant are murderers. Music and other arts are of no interest to him.

To Mr. Ford all the world is a "flivver." Too much of a specialty has made of him a half-baked intelligence. Certainly a good all-around man would not have made out such a case against himself. For he would have read history, and would have known something of the "philosophy that teaches by examples."

*The Ohio State Journal,* without going into details of what Mr. Ford knows, doesn't know, or ought to know, contributes this short and simple sentiment to the discussion:

We sort of like old Henry Ford, anyway.

## IF THE PRESIDENT WOULD ONLY "BE NATURAL"

"DIGNITY TAKES SO MUCH OF THE JUICE out of life," complains Tracy H. Lewis, in the New York *Morning Telegraph.* "How vastly more refreshing it would be if the President could treat the Senators like 'home folk,' as he calls us Americans, and unfold to them his real thoughts and views which better judgment suppresses." For instance, when he went before those august members of the Upper House to speak a few words on the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, "he might have looked them over with frank contempt," and given them a fatherly, perfectly sincere, and reasonable little talk somewhat along this line:

May I not tell you that you boys hand me a big laugh? I've missed you poor simps more than anything else since I've been away on my outing. I don't suppose there's more than a dozen of you ever had the gumption or the price to take a jaunt across the Atlantic and see how the real swells live. But more of that some other time. At present I'm going to present a few facts in words of one syllable hoping that it will percolate into the comprehension of some of you human disappointments.

As to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. I gave you the dope on that before I left, but I'll just repeat it again for the benefit of those Senators over on the left of the house whose memory isn't good for more than a week—what might be called a "weak memory." Thanks, boys. I thought some of you would appreciate that one. Made it up coming over on the boat. I've got a flock of 'em I may spring on you later.

To begin with, I wish to impress it upon you dullards that you haven't got much choice in this matter of whether you will or won't ratify the Peace Treaty and my League of Nations—get that "my"? It's all mixed up like a mess of spaghetti—hot stuff that's going to burn you if you get to monkeying with it. Say, old man Fall, it won't hurt you to get some of this and cut out that yawning. Kinda funny how some of you fellows never seem to have had any rest until it happens to be your turn to talk. Well, as I was saying when Fall interrupted me, the people are with me on this League stuff. None of them know much about it—and I must confess there were so many things in Paris I hadn't seen before that I'll have to brush up on it a bit myself; but they all get the general idea. That "no more wars" slogan was another good one I put across. Better than the "too proud to fight" or "he kept us out of war," tho they were good, too, at the time. I won't give much for the political future of you lads if you're boneheaded enough to go through with that round-robin idea. Say, that was immense! I almost believe that at times you half-wits have a sense of humor, too, or you would never have come across with that one.

Sit down, Lodge, or I'll put you down. I'm a different proposition from that pacifist they pried you loose from during the war. If I ever get my Mary-Ann started toward your chest it'll take me half a day to pull my fist out, and I've got too much to do to waste my time in that fashion.

Say, boys, the old White House looked pretty good to me when I got back. You know it seems kind of a pity to me that I couldn't have rented it out to some one while I was gone. I haven't been getting much use out of it, and I need the money. The people of this country seem to forget that while the President's salary has remained the same, psychological prices have gone up. That's a little matter I'll take up with you later.

What's the idea of the grin, Borah? The salary of the President won't ever be a personal concern of yours. The only way you'll ever get into the White House will be through a window. That goes for you, too, Johnson. You "Native Sons" always have given me a big pain. You act as if nothing good could come out of any place except California. How about New Jersey? Don't take what I say personally, Phelan—there's exceptions to every rule—but at that I think you would be better off if you moved.

Well, if there isn't La Follette, and I don't believe he's been to a barber all the while I've been gone. I've been thinking of

ESSEX
MOTORS
DETROIT
USA

# Note How Everyone

*It Has Become a Familiar Car*
*on Nearly Every Highway*

# Hails the Essex

Essex owners report the satisfaction they experience at the way people speak of their cars. It increases their pride of ownership. Motorists and even boys on the streets hail the Essex with some such greeting as "There is an Essex."

Curiosity in the car that possesses quality and performance at moderate cost and without the expense and weight of such cars as formerly were the only ones that possessed those advantages, has given way to openly voiced admiration.

## Essex Owners Are Its Salesmen

At first it was what people who had seen the Essex said about it that led to its popularity.

Now owners—and there are thousands of them—are endorsing it on every hand. People stop Essex owners to inquire about their car. The answer is unanimous. When asked as to its performance they make no reservations. Admiration of its riding qualities is never lacking.

Every wanted quality in an automobile seems to have been met in the Essex. Ask the first Essex owner you meet.

## Essex Performance Is Always Mentioned

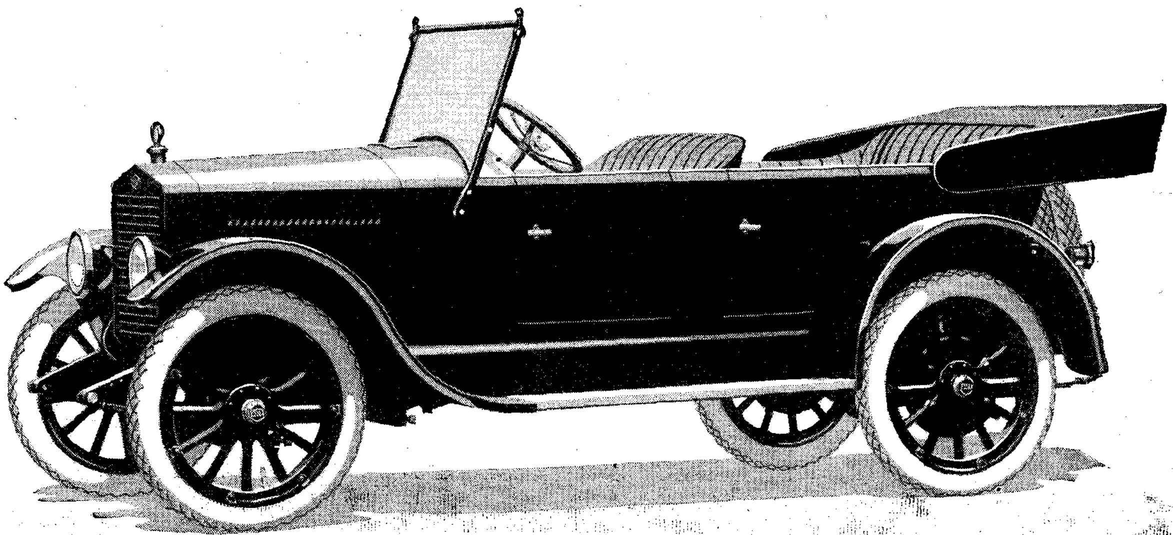
There is no uncertainty to the owner as to Essex performance. Drivers know positively that their cars will meet any acceleration or endurance test they impose.

They know they can match the performance of whatever car they encounter.

There are now enough Essex cars on the road to permit you to note their performance. They are always in the lead when quick acceleration is desirable. They hold their own on the road against cars regarded as the fastest. They keep going and require little attention.

The repair shop is no place to learn about the Essex for it has little need to know the repairman.

Won't you make some inquiry about the Essex? You will find it interesting and convincing.



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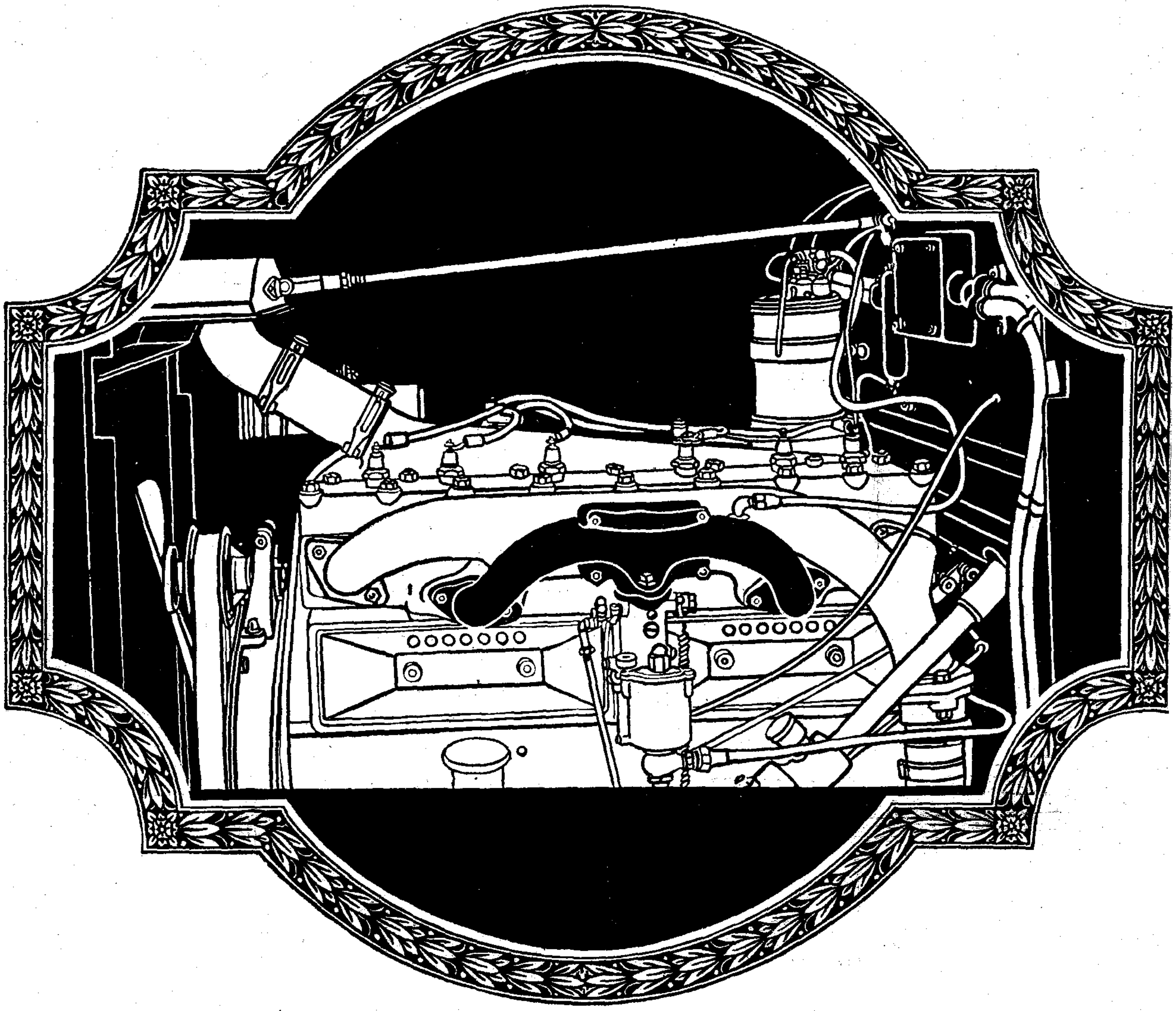


# *he Engine of the Hot Spot Chalmers as Made Many Other Engines Obsolete*

HIS is the Day of Gas. And gas isn't what it once was. It has gone down and down in grade. Many experts believe that the fine gas of four, three, en two years ago, will never return.

Yet most engines in automobiles today are touched, unchanged, to meet a condition ich is being discussed wherever automobile gineers gather.

It is very much like a person who has been d to fine food and then of a sudden given thing but coarse food. He can't digest it.

Most engines in cars you buy today are try- to "digest" a lower grade gas, a heavier d, than that which they were designed for.

Chalmers is not among these. The improve- nts made in the engine of the Chalmers have ed Chalmers from the multitude and made it of the few great cars of the world.

Two great devices have been added to the almers engine, while the interior recesses and king parts have undergone important changes.

Experts on fuel will tell you there is just as ch power in a low grade gas as in a high de gas—if you can get the power out.

Hot Spot and Ram's-horn do this trick.

First of all, this low grade or heavy fuel must vaporized finer than ever before. Therefore, r it leaves the carburetor it must be "cracked ' finer.

Hot Spot (a word coined by Chalmers engin- s to describe the device that performs this trick) ocated at the throat of the intake manifold.

The raw gas in passing Hot Spot s a terrific "beating" and then is sed on into the Ram's-horn (which lso a coined word to describe the uliar yet very efficient intake mani- l).

Ram's-horn is gentle with the gas hurries it faster than lightning to the cylinders. It has "easy air bends," no "corners," nor "pockets."

Gas cannot lodge or collect in "puddles" there. In nearly all manifolds of the day puddles of gas collect—and cause untold troubles.

Hence the cylinders of the Chalmers get a very fine, very delicate gas from which it is easy to extract nearly all the power that nature put into gas.

Naturally, when you are driving a Hot Spot Chalmers, you feel the thrill that goes with well-nigh perfect power.

It is throbless, joltless, noiseless, and most anything you ask for you get, whether it be power for a hill, power for a quick getaway, or that easy 35-mile-an-hour speed that makes you feel you are going but 20.

Some things you don't get in this present day Chalmers, the chief of which is trouble.

Someone said recently, "Your troubles never happen in a Hot Spot Chalmers."

This is due to a lack of lubrication ailments. Most engines of the now obsolete type permit raw gas to flow down past the pistons into the crank case.

That means engine trouble, overheating, back fires, burned bearings, vibration, and endless annoyance.

They used to blame it on carbon deposits and say, "Oh, that's a carbon knock."

Not so. The blame is on the old type design—not modern, up-to-date to cope with present day fuel.

Once you have driven a Hot Spot Chalmers you'll readily understand why it

—gets long tire mileage
—gets long gas mileage
—shies at the repair shop
—starts quickly on a zero day
—runs cool on a sizzling day
—seldom has lubrication trouble

You, too, will say that the Hot Spot Chalmers is one of the few great cars of the world. Price $1685 f. o. b. Detroit.

**CHALMERS MOTOR CAR COMPANY DETROIT, MICH.**

CHALMERS MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD., WINDSOR, ONTARIO recommending an appropriation to trim you and your hair, but I'll take that up later. That gum-chewing stunt of yours while I was asking Congress to declare war sure got on my nerves. I'm going to get you for that yet.

While I'm here I just want to mention the fact that there are several of you Democrats that seem to have been acting mighty funny to me while I've been gone. I'm not going to mention any names, but Reed's one of them, and he might just as well know that I know it. We haven't had government operation of the cable system for nothing, and I've been keeping pretty close track of you lads while I was "over there." How about it, Reed? I guess you'd like the League a little better if you had thought of it first, hey?

Time for lunch and a little two and three-quarters. I think you get the main idea of the League and the Treaty now and I'll leave you to finish that little matter up this afternoon. You might just as well get it over with to-day as let La Follette and some of those other "wilfuls" get started and take three or four weeks about it. *Adios.* See you later.

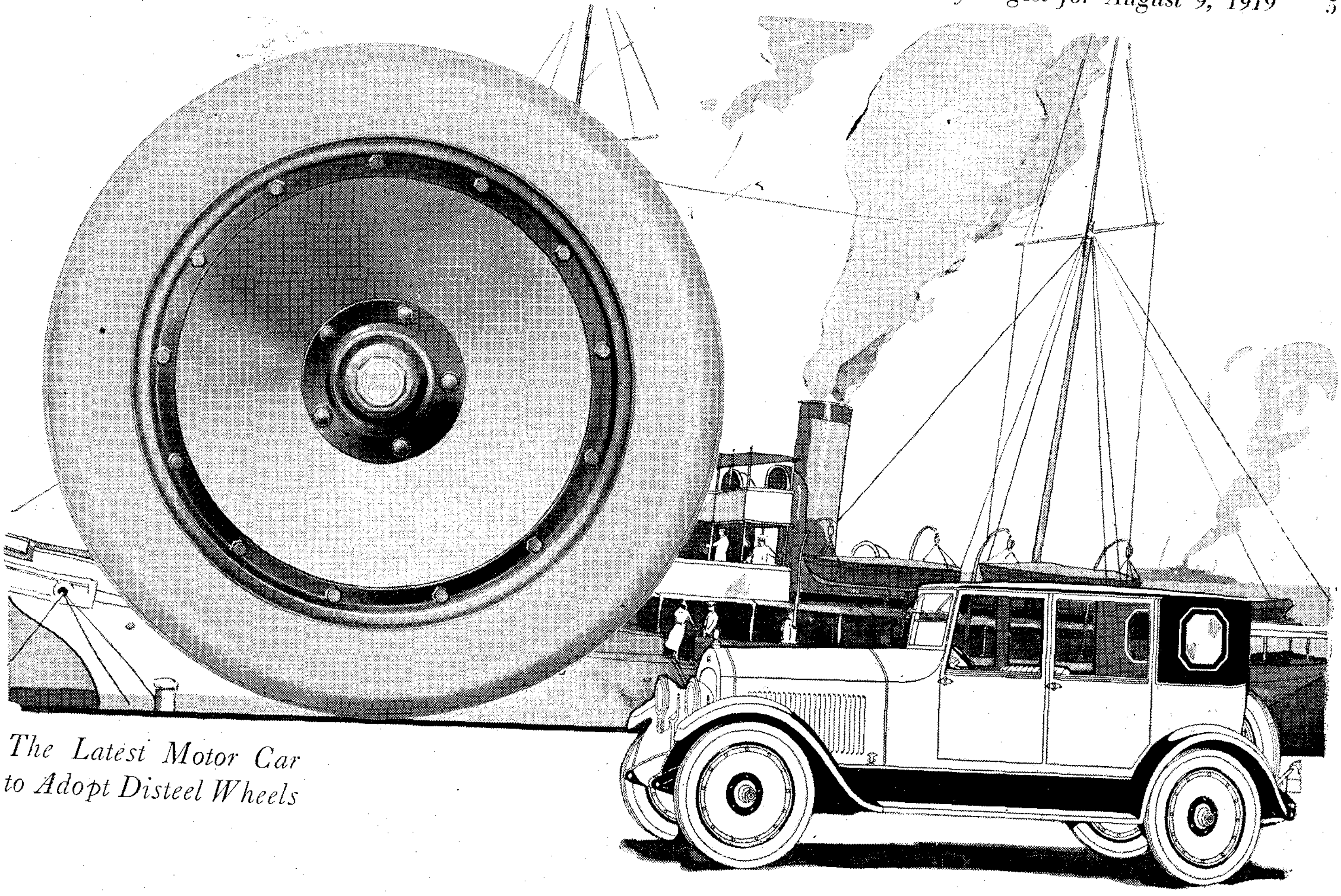
## WHEN SOME DOUGH-BOYS "STOLE" A PRINCESS

FOR A MERE BUCK PRIVATE to swap opinions with a queen and dance with a princess is hardly worthy of comment in these days, when the world has been made safe for democracy, but the group of dough-boys on leave at Aix-les-Bains who indulged in the game of "stealing" Princess Marie of Roumania have managed to get an account of their doings in the newspapers. The game of "stealing" dancing partners is popular and important among the American Army tourists still in France and Germany. There are never girls enough for the dough-boys who want to dance at the frequent balls, *soirées,* and other modern military exercises, so, once in so often, a whistle blows and all the fellows who are without partners rush for the nearest girl. The man who first removes her from the arms of her partner dances with her until the whistle blows again. It is an exciting proceeding, especially for the young lady who is in the center of the rush, but Princess Marie didn't seem to mind. According to the Kansas City *Star:*

> It all happened at Aix-les-Bains, when the Queen of Roumania, her daughter, the Princess Marie; the Queen's sister, the Infanta Beatrice of Spain; Miss Kennedy, lady-in-waiting, and General Baillief, of the Roumanian General Staff, came to Aix recently to visit the Y. M. C. A.
>
> After witnessing a typical leave-area program in the famous Casino, which the "Y" now conducts for the American soldier; after meeting the Y. M. C. A. girls who are here to give the place a touch of home; after having the rudiments of baseball explained to her by an American private, the Queen summed up her impressions in these words:
>
> "The whole Y. M. C. A. program fills me with envy. I have tried to do what I could for our soldiers, but Roumania is so reduced, so stricken."
>
> "And your women," the Queen added, "are remarkable. You can be so sure of them!"
>
> The Queen's invitation to visit Aix was given by John B. Howarth, of Detroit, divisional secretary for the Y. M. C. A., who had heard that she was interested in Americans. She was asked to come to see not only the boys, but the method of keeping them contented so far from home. Weeks slipt by and seemingly the chance had gone glimmering, when suddenly there came a telegram that her Majesty had accepted.
>
> Now, every American boy, no matter how good a democrat he may be at heart, wants a queen to look like a queen and a princess to look like a princess—a regular story-book princess, if you will—for that is the only sort that he has ever run across. And while the Queen was coming to see the dough-boys the dough-boys incidentally were going to see the Queen. Would she measure up to the requirements?
>
> She did fully. The first glimpse that the boys got of the royal party was at the formal reception arranged in the gallery overlooking the gardens of the Casino. The Queen and her entourage and the Y. M. C. A. host and hostesses were seated on a dais. Beside the Queen's party there were Mrs. Helen B. Wrenn for the "Y" women, Col. Samuel Reber for the Army, and Mr. Howarth for the Y. M. C. A.
>
> As the Yankee lads crossed the gallery in columns of twos and gave their snappiest salute, with eyes left, you could almost hear the eyes click. For each couple that passed the Queen had a smile and a bow. Some of the boys may have been disappointed because the Queen was not wearing a crown, but that disappointment quickly gave way instantly to admiration for a charming woman every inch a queen. Her regular Grecian features lacked the Grecian coldness, and her natural dignity was tempered with a human friendliness. She looked as the Queen of Roumania and the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, an English princess, might have been expected to look, and yet her sympathetic smile made the boys declare her "a regular woman."
>
> But the formal reception only began their acquaintance with the Queen. She had heard of Yankee pep. She wanted to see the boys in action in their American games. So they called for the athletic director, Chester G. Murphy, a Portland, Ore., man, who forgets he's a lawyer when any one grows reminiscent about football at Yale twenty years ago.
>
> With the Queen and her party seated on a balcony overlooking a huge cage Murphy put on his "roughhouse" games. There was indoor baseball for a starter. The Queen was so interested that she called a soldier to her side to explain it to her.
>
> "You see it's this way, ma'am—your Majesty, I mean—the guy at bat gets three swings. If he wallops the pill and beats the throw to first he's safe, see?"
>
> "How interesting," murmured the Queen.
>
> The whistle blew and a new game started—blindfold boxing—eight men in the ring, each with a glove on one hand and a bell in the other. Directed by the sound of the bell, any man punches wildly wherever he thinks there is an opponent. The Queen was vastly amused at the wild swings and lunges.
>
> Then came the game which the dough-boy in his mastery of the French "lingo" has dubbed the "*Beaucoup Cognac Zigzag,*" the funniest of all. Four men placed hands and foreheads on top of a baseball bat, turned in a circle seven times around. The object then was to proceed directly to a given point and return. Cognac in its most evil moments never sent boys so far off the path. It was a scream. There was a thrilling game of Murphy ball—there's Chester G. again—an invention of the boss athlete himself, which combines volley-ball and push-ball. It was lively and held the Queen's interest.
>
> During the games the Queen remarked that she had heard about the dancing at Aix, and thought it fine to have American "Y" girls over here to dance with the boys. Would it be possible to see some dancing? It surely would. Then and there an impromptu dance was arranged for after luncheon.
>
> Meanwhile it was time to *manger,* as our French-speaking Army says. An excellent luncheon was served in the ballroom of the Casino, with the "Y" girls in their uniforms acting as waitresses. During the luncheon the party was entertained by Y. M. C. A. and soldier talent with the same sort of a program that is given daily for the soldiers. The Queen was asked to speak and did so, telling about her people and what they had suffered at the hands of the Germans.

When it was time for the dance, the Queen was seated in the big play-room of the Casino, and the jazz started strong. The regular over-seas dance rule prevailed, the soldiers being permitted to break in and "steal" a partner whenever the whistle blew. Then, as the report has it—

> "Wouldn't you like to dance?" the Queen asked of her daughter. With the thrilling rhythm of the jazz orchestra ringing in her ears how could even a princess resist such an invitation? Princess Marie didn't even try. Her quick nod and smile indicated that it would be quite all right.
>
> A good-looking Yankee soldier started off with the Princess, and it didn't take his buddies long to learn who was on the floor. When the whistle blew permitting the break there was a scramble that nearly swept the young woman off her feet. She was puzzled for a moment until she realized the system, then she yielded to the spirit of the game. One boy preempted her by right of priority, and she danced merrily away until the next toot of the whistle, when the rush was even greater than it had previously been. She took it all in excellent part, altho it is doubtful if ever a princess was so danced with before.
>
> Meanwhile the Queen had said she would be delighted to meet the American Y. M. C. A. women who had been so busy preparing and serving luncheon that they had not a chance to be presented. Then somebody suggested a photograph. That would be a pleasure also.
>
> There was no false glamour thrown over the "Y" program that the Queen saw at Aix. What she witnessed was simply a typical day's activities. Of course, the building had its face washed for company, so to speak, but so far as the entertainment of the soldier went she saw only what the "Y" does every day. The dancing, the outdoor games, the deck tennis inside, the ping-pong, the canteen, the movies, the theater, the little garden tea-parties of boys and girls were exactly like those available every day. In fact, the Queen could not see all that really is done, for she did not have time to witness the "Y's" winter sport program of tobogganing, bobsledding, and skiing on Mont



*The Latest Motor Car to Adopt Disteel Wheels*

# Cole Aero-EIGHT

*Is Equipped With*

# DISTEEL WHEELS

*The Wheels That Complete The Car*

As one by one the representative and long-established motor car manufacturers, the designers and builders of quality-cars, come to the adoption of Disteel Wheels, we find it interesting to analyze the considerations that moved them to the final decision.

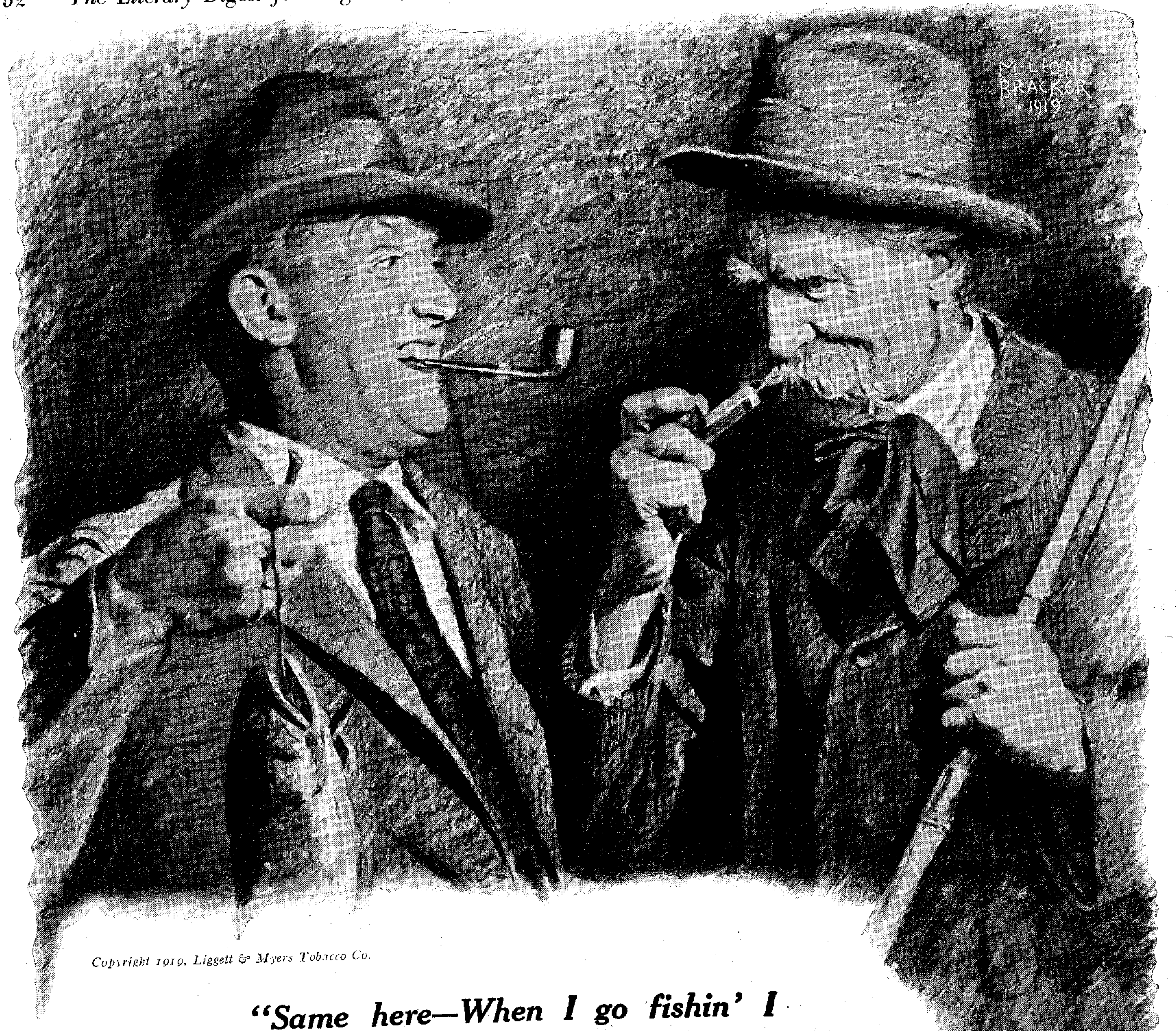
Primarily, we find, Disteel Wheels facilitate and extend motor car sales. They greatly enhance the Beauty, the Distinctiveness of the Car. The car's clientele, the owners, the dealers urge Disteel Wheels. They are recognized as the Wheels of Progress, an essential feature, of the up-to-date motor car.

The investigation, the thorough test, the final approval of the engineering department of the Motor Car Company constitute, too, an important factor. Men of Science are quick to recognize the essential mechanical superiorities of Disteel Wheels. They KNOW with mathematical precision that Disteel Wheels ARE stronger, yet lighter; that they greatly lighten the labor of wheel-changing and tire changing; that they are easily cleaned, are long-lived and eliminate the annoyance of squeaking rims and rattling spokes.

And, engineer, manufacturer, dealer and owner all know that Disteel Wheels mark a new epoch in the safety, convenience and elegance of motoring. That is why Disteel Wheels are established in the final judgment of discriminating motorists.

**Detroit Pressed Steel Company**
**Detroit, U. S. A.**

*New York Factory Branch:* 1846 Broadway at 61st St.—*Boston Factory Branch:* 925 Boylston St.—*Chicago Factory Branch:* 732 Michigan Avenue



*Copyright 1919, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*

***"Same here—When I go fishin' I want fish that bite, and tobacco that don't."***

Velvet Joe

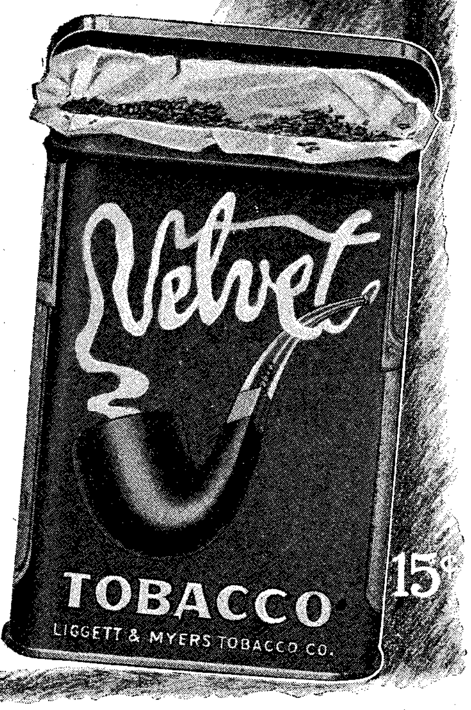
"Bite" in tobacco comes either from poor leaf or wrong "ripening."

We use for VELVET only the finest, silkiest Kentucky Burley. But we don't stop there. We put the tobacco away in wooden hogsheads for two years — for Nature to patiently ripen and mellow.

The VELVET way costs more—but it makes the friendlier kind of tobacco. No bite, no kick, no harshness—just friendly.

Open a tin of VELVET. You will find it just right—"good enough to eat."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Rebard, nor did she take in the famous Gorges. But by motor-car she did see one of the famous "Y" hiking trips to Hannibal's Pass, where the ambitious Carthaginian demonstrated that the Alps, altho perhaps a natural boundary, were not an impassable one.

## JAPANESE "PICTURE BRIDES" BECOME FRIGHTS IN CALIFORNIA

LITTLE LADIES FROM JAPAN—toylike, delicate little ladies such as inspire some of our most popular magazine poets and light-opera librettists—are developing into perfect frights out in California. At least they are frightening a good many Californians, who suspect them of engineering a kind of "inside" Japanese invasion of the State. For the little Japanese lady is about the most sturdy opponent of race-suicide on the globe, even exceeding the German *Frau*, who is her nearest rival, and our Far-Western Japanese population is growing several hundred times as fast, proportionately, as the native American. A new baby arrives in the Japanese home as regularly and as often as the springtime, and is just as welcome to its proud parents. Since the old adage that "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world" is quite as true in California as elsewhere, local editors and statesmen are predicting that it will not be long before the Pacific coast is ruled by Japanese, thanks to the cradle-filling proclivities of the Japanese "picture brides."

They are called "picture brides" because they are picked out by their future husbands from a bunch of pictures, which the Jap bride-merchant carries around him as samples of his stock of available wives back in Japan. The Jap immigrant invests in a wife, on the strength of the picture, the merchant sends for her, and then the trouble, or domestic felicity, depending on the point of view, begins. By the terms of our "gentlemen's agreement" with Japan this traffic in brides has been much reduced, but the brides already landed are showing motherly inclinations which one Coast editor describes as "appalling." "We did not reclaim the valleys of California to make a Japanese colony," protests the *Zanjero* (El Centro, California), the Sacramento *Bee* speaks of the "menace of the problem" supplied by dutiful Japanese wives, and the Los Angeles *Times* takes up the whole situation in this fashion:

> During the last ten years there has been an increase in the number of children born of Japanese parentage in California of a little more than 3,000 per cent. During the last four years there has been a decrease in the number of children of Caucasian parentage of about 8 per cent. Those who are interested in figuring out mathematical progression will find it interesting to compute the number of years that would elapse were these converging ratios to be maintained until the population of Japanese descent in this State would outnumber and outvote all the rest. It is no false alarm.
>
> At the time when the first anti-Japanese bills were introduced in the State legislature, a little more than ten years ago, there were but 246 children born in California of Japanese parents in twelve months. During the last twelve months the number of Japanese births increased to 4,920. In one northern California county 176 children were born of Japanese parents and but eighty-six white children.
>
> Bringing the comparison closer home, the county health records show that during the last month one-third of the children born in Los Angeles county outside the incorporated cities were of Japanese descent. The problem of our increasing colored population sinks into insignificance before the one involving the increase in the number of Californians of Japanese stock. During the last year the ratio of Japanese to colored births was more than ten to one.
>
> It is instructive to note that during the ten years prior to the agitation of the anti-Japanese land bills the average number of Japanese children born in California was less than one hundred a year. No one who considers that jump from one hundred a year to five thousand a year can believe that the "gentleman's agreement" by which the Japanese Government was to restrict rigorously Japanese emigration to this country is serving the purpose for which it was intended.
>
> There may have been a time when an anti-Japanese land bill would have limited Japanese immigration. But such a law would be impotent now to keep native Japanese from possessing themselves of the choicest agricultural and horticultural land in California. For there are now more than 30,000 children in the State of Japanese parentage, native-born; they possess all the rights of leasing and ownership held by white children born here.
>
> It is not necessary for a Japanese to incorporate some kind of holding company to own or lease land in the State. All that he has to do is to purchase or lease as the guardian of one of these thousands of American-born Japanese children. The Japanese picture brides have done their work too well for any such restrictive legislation to drive the Japanese from the agricultural and horticultural districts of the State.
>
> There is no necessity for this country to exercise itself over a rumored or threatened Japanese invasion. If the campaign was to be waged on this coast the Japanese would not be especially formidable antagonists. The birth statistics seem to prove that the danger is not from the Japanese soldiers, but from the picture brides. The fruitfulness of those brides is almost uncanny.

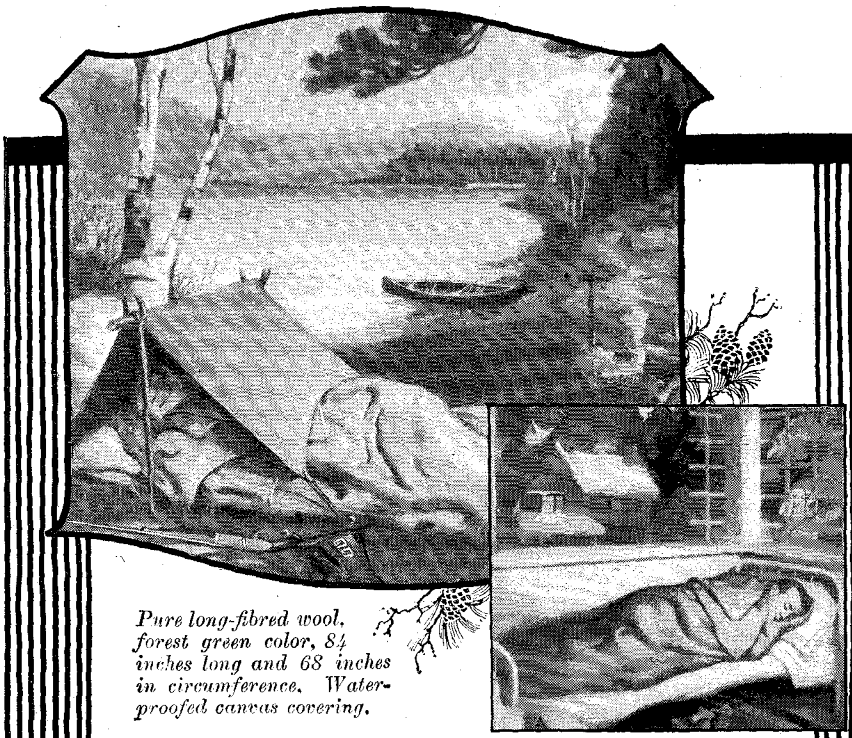
There would be another side to the problem if the Japanese and American stocks intermingled, altho whether a tendency in this direction would simplify matters or start an entirely new series of troubles none of the current commentators attempt to say. *The Times* contents itself with noting facts based on statistics:

> A perusal of the birth statistics of the State during recent years proves that intermarriage and intermating between Japanese and white populations in California is almost unknown. We have received millions of immigrants from European countries during recent years and assimilated them as fast as they came. But to assimilate the Japanese immigrants is impossible. Apparently nature never intended the Caucasian and the Japanese peoples to interbreed.
>
> Most of the Japanese who come to California seek to secure a start in fruit-growing or vegetable-growing. They are frugal farmers and they prefer leasing land and raising their own crops to working for wages. This condition accounts for the rapid increase in the Japanese population in the agricultural districts. The Japanese hold tens of thousands of acres of California land under lease, generally appearing as guardians for American-born Japanese. They thus become *de-facto* owners; and it is a matter of indisputable record that they are in possession of much of the best farming land in the Santa Clara, Sacramento, and San Joaquin valleys.
>
> Here is a Japanese problem of sufficient gravity to merit serious consideration. We are threatened with an overproduction of Japanese children. First come the men, then the picture brides, then the families. If California is to be preserved for the next generation as a "white man's country" there must be some movement started that will restrict the Japanese birth-rate in California. When a condition is reached in which two children of Japanese parentage are born in some districts for every white child it is time something else was done than making speeches about it in the American Senate.
>
> That "gentlemen's agreement" concerning Japanese immigration is beginning to assume the appearance of a celebrated "scrap of paper" that was responsible for bringing both Great Britain and America into the world-war. The situation has passed from the land-leasing stage to something more vital.
>
> If the same present birth-ratio were maintained for the next ten years there would be 150,000 children of Japanese descent born in California in 1929 and but 40,000 white children. And in 1949 the majority of the population of California would be Japanese, ruling the State.

In a later editorial *The Times* touches on some political and sociological aspects of the case, quoting an authority whose views are enough to make any true-blue opponent of race-suicide perfectly wild:

> Now comes Dr. Millard, British health officer, with the theory that Pan-Germanism and Japanese aggression are the result of the prolific breeding-proclivities of the German and Japanese women. He avers that there is a direct relation between a growing birth-rate and the nationalistic tendency toward territorial expansion. He is convinced that systematic birth-control is the surest method of insuring the future peace of the world. Many theories have been advanced concerning the cause of the world-war, but few of the theorists have been so ungallant as to blame the fruitful mothers for the sins of their offspring.

The New York *Evening Post*, which attains a calm and detached view, no doubt, by considering the matter from the distance of some three or four thousand miles, refuses to get excited over the dangers of any Japanese invasion through



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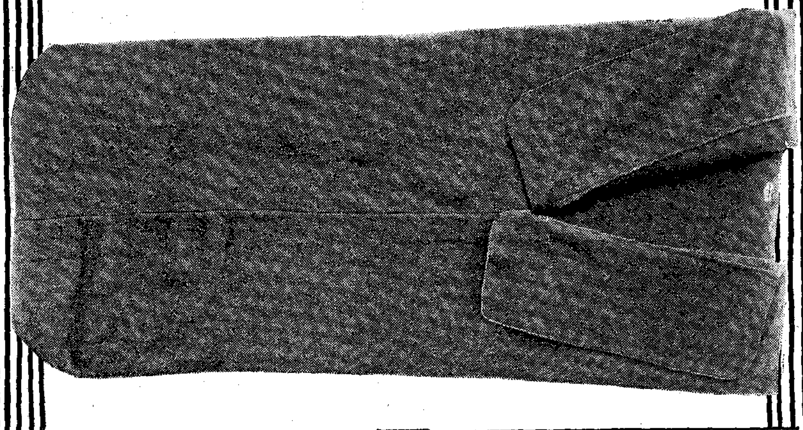


KENWOOD PRODUCTS
Outdoor Comfort

the air-lanes reported to be frequented by the well-known stork. Says *The Post*, with some asperity:

> Senator Phelan furnishes the appalling information that in the last decade Japanese births in California have increased 3,000 per cent., and that the State is to be classified with Hawaii as "a tributary colony to Japan." The white race is being steadily driven out by yellow hordes. But let us catch at what straws of hope we can. In the whole United States in 1910 there were but 5,581 married Japanese women. The total number of American-born Japanese children in the whole country in 1910 could have been only a few thousands at most. In 1910 there were some 15,000 married Japanese men, about 10,000 of whom were entitled to bring in their wives. Japanese children might increase thirtyfold without making them more than a drop in the general population increase. And California had in 1910 only four-sevenths of our whole Japanese population. Senator Phelan wisely dealt in no figures but percentages. Otherwise we should have a great State of nearly 3,000,000 whites being inundated by a few thousand Japanese children.

## WALT MASON WOULD RATHER BE A DOORKEEPER IN EMPORIA THAN DWELL IN THE TENTS OF GOTHAM

"IF I can be popular in Emporia, I don't care three assorted hoots about my standing in New York or Boston," says Walt Mason, probably the most-widely read newspaper poet and philosopher in America. If a man can so conduct himself that the leading citizens of his town will slap him on the back, push his hat down over his ears, and call him by his first name, it consoles him, Walt finds, for the disappointments of life, and he may feel that he is not a complete failure. "The folk at home know a man from his rubber heels to his side-whiskers," he assures us in *The American Magazine*, and if he gets in wrong with them, the stuff's off. There's no happiness for him elsewhere. The one thing needful to become popular, according to Mr. Mason, is to have consideration for the other fellow. The first impulses of most of us, he asserts, are purely selfish. This trait we inherited from our forefathers, who lived in trees and caves. In the course of tens of thousands of years mankind has developed the ability to entertain secondary impulses, however, which involve consideration for others. He illustrates:

> When I want a chicken dinner, my first impulse is to go out after dark and steal a hen; my second impulse is to go to the meat-market and buy one. I have found that my first impulses nearly always are selfish and wrong, and I follow the second ones.

The people who follow their selfish impulses are thoughtless of the feelings of others, and hence become unpopular, maintains Mason. This thoughtlessness manifests itself in a variety of ways, and he furnishes an example:

> Some weeks ago we were short-handed

at our house. The butler had sprained an ankle while carrying the winter's ashes out of the basement, and the hired girl was at an emergency hospital trying to take a fall out of the influenza. The missis was doing the cooking and dish-washing, and I was carrying coal and splitting kindling, and using language of various kinds.

It was at this juncture that Cousin Benjamin came down from Iowa to pay us a surprize visit. He came in his auto, with his wife and several bushels of children, and they all thought they were doing something amusing, and took it for granted that we'd be overjoyed to see them. We greeted them as cordially as we could, and wore such smiles as people wear at coroners' inquests, but our hearts were full of bitterness. Had Cousin Benjamin notified us he was coming we could have wired him that the house was quarantined, or taken other defensive measures. But that isn't Cousin Benjamin's way.

There never was a man with better intentions. He is generous and kind, and wants to be everybody's friend, and there is no meanness in him. But he has a diagonal sense of humor, and when some amusing scheme occurs to him he goes ahead to work it out, without sitting down for half an hour to figure how it's going to affect the other fellow. As a consequence, he is a lonesome man. People appreciate his sterling qualities, and have a long-distance affection for him; but they hide under the barn when they see him coming.

Of other things that make people get in wrong, he mentions the reluctance of some to pay their bills. He says they can't settle up "without grating their teeth and looking like King Charles on the way to the block." A specimen of this kind is put on exhibition:

Some years ago I was editor and proprietor of a weekly paper which was forever teetering along the edge of bankruptcy. There was a small job-office in the backroom, and two or three discouraged printers who were always weighed down by a foreboding that the ghost wouldn't walk on payday. I never could understand how I kept that concern going as long as I did, for the sheriff was never more than a few rods behind, and the superintendent of the county poor farm was always reminding me that he had a box-stall fitted up for me whenever I was ready for it.

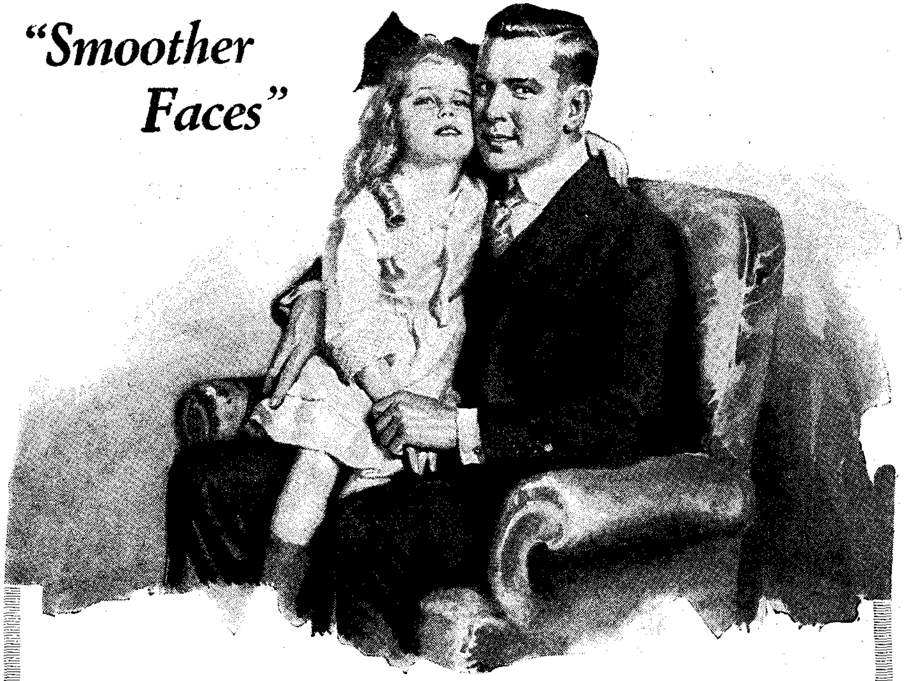
One day a prosperous business man sent for me and told me he had been watching my heroic struggles against an adverse fate and was going to help me. He had a lot of printing done in the course of a year, and therefore I'd have my share of it. And he gave me a considerable order, all the time overflowing with benevolent smiles, the milk of human kindness fairly dripping from them.

I went back to the shop triumphant and told the printers. The foreman, who was the champion middle-weight pessimist of the town, was not at all enthusiastic.

"I know that old delegate," said he; "he has ninety-five cents of the first dollar he ever earned still in his possession. You have to use a jimmy to pry a nickel from him. Of course he's good, and probably means well, but he just hates to see a doubloon get away, and you'll have to wear holes through his stairway chasing up for your money."

Insomuch as the foreman took a bitter view of all men and things, I imagined he was romancing; but I found there was no exaggeration in his remarks. Tightwads always have their offices at the end of eight or ten miles of stairway, to make it difficult

"Smoother Faces"



"Daddy—such a smooth face!"

Even "Snuggles" knows Daddy has a Smoother Face. Millions of daddies, uncles and big brothers the world round who use the Gem have Smoother Faces.

Gem Damaskeene Blades—keen as Damascus steel—have a durable delicacy of edge that actually gives a silken skin, a happy shave, the shave you have always wanted.

Vitality, toughness and long life are bred into these blades. Patented processes add *plus* to the usual hardening, tempering and grinding methods. Rigid double inspection and 39 years of "know how" guard your shaving comfort and our good name.

And the Gem frame holds the blade against your face at the Universal Angle for shaving. No adjustment is necessary.

Fit a Gem Damaskeene Blade—keen as Damascus steel—in a Gem frame and you will secure the full service you can ask from *any* razor. You will get a Smoother Face.

Do you want a perfect shave *every* day? Send for new folder, "Smoother Faces and How To Get One."

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$1.00 The Standard Gem Set includes frame and handle, stropping device and seven Damaskeene Blades in compact, velvet-lined case.

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for people who pass the hat or collect bills. I toiled up the long stairway to that man's office time and again, and always received some fatherly smiles and uplifting words of encouragement; but he never paid before the sixth visit. He was too busy, or he couldn't be interrupted just then, or he had to check up the account, or something else.

And he was a fine man, who wanted to do good in the world, and who would rather be found dead in the alley than beat anybody out of a cent. He must have known how desperately I needed the money, but he couldn't break away from his unfortunate habit of staving off bill-collectors. Later, he was a candidate for mayor, and the town needed him; the newspapers forgot all party ties and boosted him as one who was honoring the municipality by consenting to run. He should have been elected by an overwhelming majority; but the people who had climbed that weary stairway to his office over and over, and who had been put off until to-morrow or the day after, got out and worked against him. They voted against him in every ward, and then put on false whiskers and repeated, and he was beaten so badly that Aristides the Just looked like a four-time winner by comparison.

It broke his heart; he thought the town loved and admired him; and the town would have done so had it not been for his habit of making people earn their money twice.

It would seem as if a genial soul like Walt Mason never could become unpopular, but just that thing happened to him once. He says the neighbors quit dropping in to hear his phonograph, and he was met with stony stares instead of glad smiles, and one evening when he was sitting by the fireside reading a report of the fourth assistant postmaster-general, a brick came through the window and nearly hit his bald head. He couldn't understand it, for he knew of no harm he had done. On the contrary, he felt that he had gone out of his way to win his neighbors' love and affection, among other things having that very evening put his trick dog through a lot of stunts for the entertainment of the children in his block, after having trained the animal for that express purpose. Says he:

> I hunted up Bill Kershaw, a neighbor who makes George Washington look like an amateur when it comes to telling the truth. Bill can't tell a lie without the use of anesthetics. It's good to have such a man in the community when some ghastly details must be revealed.
>
> I told him that I must know what I had done to get in wrong. I couldn't stand it to have the neighbors treating me as tho I had broken out with the itch.
>
> "It's that blamed dog of yours," said Bill. "Don't you know that the beast is a neighborhood pest? A woman can't lay down a pie or a piece of beefsteak or anything but your dog swipes it. Also, he kills chickens, and he chewed the sawdust out of Miss Whitesmith's Angora cat, and he upset all the flower-pots on Joe Hempstead's porch, and he crawled out of a mud-hole and shook himself just when the Gault girls were going past in their white dresses, and he—"
>
> I didn't wait for any more. I thought I was doing a public service when I educated a dog to perform like a genius, and merely managed to make myself a social outcast.

This leads Mr. Mason to the conclusion that after all it's the little things that go to make a man popular or the reverse in his home town. They may put up a triumphal arch for him on Broadway when he visits New York; but he says, "If I owe the butcher for the soup-bones I bought several weeks ago he will report the matter to the Retailers' Association, and the secretary will notify the local merchants that my stand-off is no good, and that will make the triumph in New York seem like tinkling cymbals and sounding brass." Further:

> To be popular in Emporia, I must be eternally vigilant about the little things. If I let the dandelions grow on my lawn the seed will blow over to adjacent lawns and take root, and cause a lot of trouble; and my neighbors won't be imprest when I tell them I have been invited by the Board of Trade of Akron, Ohio, to spend a week there as the guest of the city.
>
> If I burn cheap coal in my furnace, turning from my chimney great volumes of black, greasy smoke, so that when the women hang out their washing a number of beautiful gowns are ruined, it won't do me any good to visit those women and tell them with pardonable pride that a new five-cent cigar has been named after me, and that my portrait, lithographed in colors, is on each box.
>
> If you would know the truth about a great or famous man, don't consult the biographical works; drop into his home-town, and ask the business men on the main street. The outside world knows of the big things he has done; his home-town knows the little things, and the little things count.

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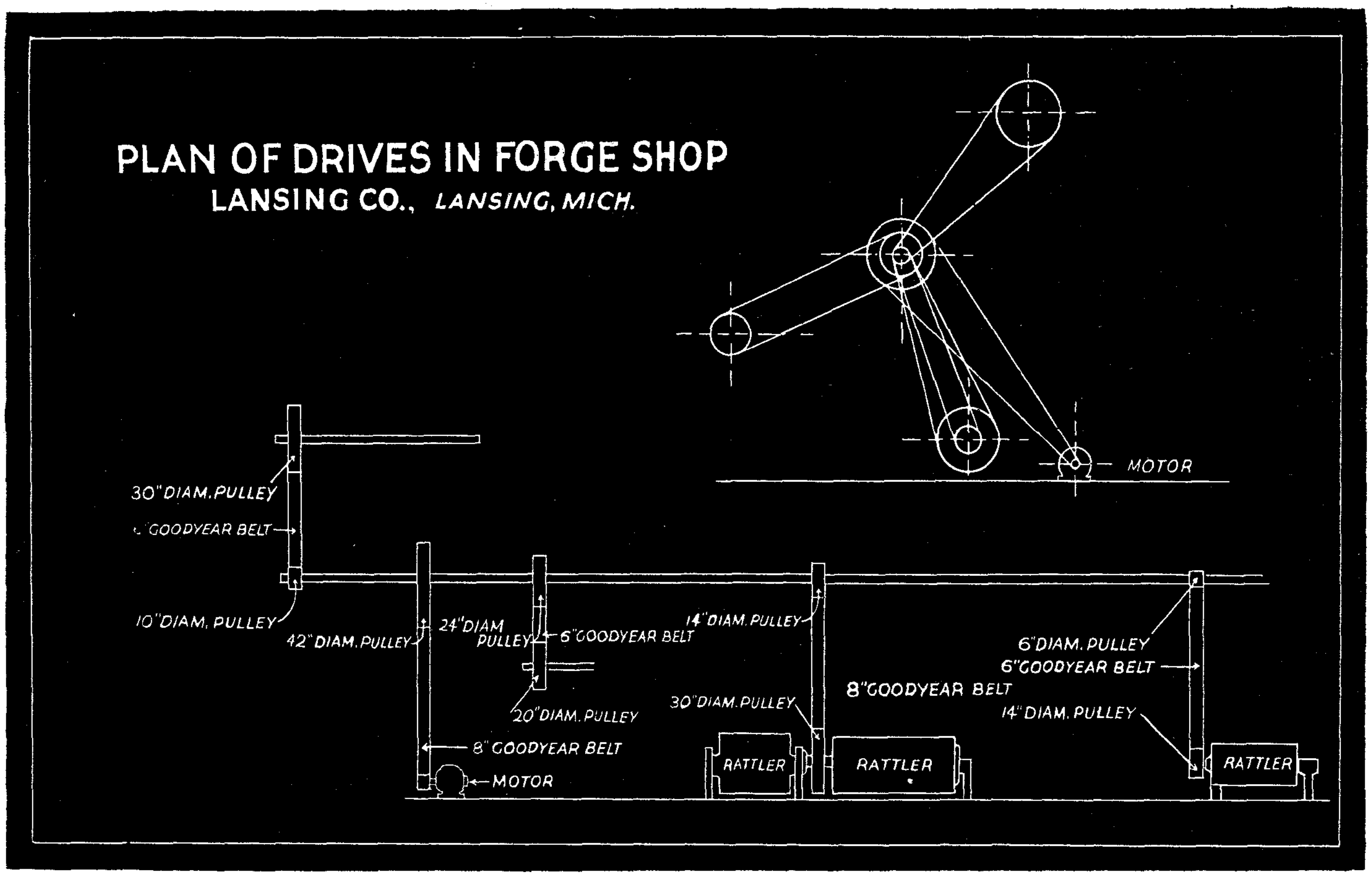
## DASHING THROUGH BELGIUM EIGHT MONTHS AFTER THE WAR

An auto-trip which for speed had Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days" looking like mere piffle was taken through Belgium recently by a party of newspaper men. It lasted five days, and in that time, says Guy Hickok, who was a member of the party and gives a "write-up" of the trip in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "we went everywhere, met everybody, saw everything, ate everything, drank almost everything, and tipped almost everybody in Belgium." Mr. Hickok further explains that they were able to do all this in so short a time "by getting up almost before we went to bed and by motoring hard all day." The party was made up of French, English, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, South-American, and North-American journalists who had been invited by the Government of Belgium to make a few observations in that country. In telling his story, Mr. Hickok does not employ what is known as the narrative style. It might better be described as the *staccato* method of expression, which carries with it a good effect of an auto-engine running at high speed without a muffler. The first leg of the journey was made by rail from Paris to Dunkirk. This involved an eight-hour ride, concerning which we read:

> *Friday, June 6.*—Entrained at the Gare du Nord, Paris. Ate, slept, talked, quarreled with Frenchmen about opening windows, slept, arrived at Dunkirk. Found autos waiting before station, got in without knowing where they were going; were rolled about the city, taken to the City Hall, where the Mayor made a speech; one of our party made a speech and a toast was proposed to the peace of the world. Heard that Dunkirk suffered more than any other city. Found our rooms, disposed of baggage, met at the Hotel of the Red Hat (Hôtel du Chapeau Rouge), consumed banquet as guests of city. Went to bed, were much annoyed by noisy party in courtyard.
>
> *Saturday, June 7.*—Shaved at 5:30 in cold water, coughed up a collective and collected tips, breakfasted, met the cars in public square under the statue of Jean Bart, started in convoy on whiplash tear through Belgium, rode three hours and discovered, from the fact that customs officers were searching cars, that we had not been in Belgium at all thus far, rode two hours more, passing villages bombed, villages burned, villages partially demolished by shell-fire, villages wholly demolished by shell-fire, and then Ypres; stopt, walked about Ypres, questioned soldiers and welfare-workers, took photographs, were told Ypres was worst ruined town of war, climbed into cars, bumped along humpy roads flanked by endless deserts of trenches, pill-boxes, dud-shells, to Poelchapelle, got out and scattered, poked heads into half-buried tanks, dug-outs, picked up hand-grenades, dropt grenades, picked up German helmets, dropt German helmets, bitten by huge flies, heard Poelchapelle worst ruined town of war, reentered the cars, bumped over more ocean-wave roads, past Passchendaele, Langemarck, forest of Houthulst, now a waste of kindling; stopt at village of Houthulst and looked at only baby in town (deformed little monster, suffering and crying continually), reentered autos, bumped through maze of concrete pill-boxes to Dixmude, stopt and pried about in German observation-tower, climbed tower, found ten-inch unexploded shell buried in the side of the tower, hurried down again, took photographs, heard Dixmude worst ruined town of war, sped on through country flooded during the war to obstruct passage of Germans, left battle area at one o'clock, reached Ostend, the queen of Belgian coast resorts; washed one-inch assorted battle-field dust out of ears and eyes, banqueted Ostend hotels, dived into autos, rolled to Nieuport, rolled back to Ostend, took swim, stumbled into autos, rolled to City Hall, heard French speeches, drank to King and Queen, hurried to rooms, changed clothes, banqueted (five wines), paid collected tip, entertained Kursaal, walked on beach, went to bed thinking Ostend very fine place, found chauffeurs had struck.
>
> *Sunday, June 8.*—Shaved cold water 5:30, breakfasted, dragged selves into autos, found strike over, ate road-dust to Zeebrugge, fell out of autos, walked mile to see British ships blocking channel, walked back, fell into autos, bumped through dust-clouds to Blankenberghe, climbed six six-story hotels polluted by Germans, were received and served cakes, wine, and speeches by municipality, heard Blankenberghe worst ruined city, departed for Ostend, lunched one o'clock Ostend, took swim, visited *Vindictive* sunk in channel, mailed post-cards, changed clothes, grand banquet on the municipality in the Kursaal, six wines, collective tip concert *de gala*, met Yvonne Galli,



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# $11.66 Lower Price, $60.01 Lower Cost—and the G. T. M.

***One day in the summer of 1917*** a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—called on the Lansing Company in Lansing, Michigan. He explained the Goodyear Plan of selling belts, of making a diagnosis of the conditions surrounding each drive and then prescribing the proper belt to meet those conditions. It seemed to him that the men he talked with rather thought that his belts must be very high priced.

***But they showed him a motor drive,*** operating a line shaft, on which a double belt generally gave only six or seven months' service. He studied that drive, noted the excessive heat of the forge-shop in which it was, noted the presence of grit and dust, made his measurements of power, speed, distance between centers, pulley sizes and the like. Then he prescribed an 8-inch 5-ply Goodyear Belt of Blue Streak Construction.

***The price was lower by $11.66*** when compared with that of the belt then just about giving out. So they thought they might as well give him a trial order. The belt came and was installed August 9th, 1917.

***In spite of the heavy duty drives from the line*** shaft—drives operating rattlers and an elevator for hoisting iron to the foundry—it gave them a trouble-free service that they had never hoped for before. And it lasted seventeen months—although its price was $11.66 lower than that of the seven months' belt.

***Price is what you pay for an article;*** its cost is what you get out of it. The old, expensive belt was priced at $33.88 in the summer of 1917. It cost $4.84 per month for its seven months' life. The Goodyear Belt specified by the G. T. M. was priced at $22.22—and cost $1.31 per month for its seventeen months' service.

***Its cost was $3.53 less per month***—$60.01 less for the seventeen months. But long before it was worn out, the G. T. M. was asked to analyze another drive, one from the line shaft to a pair of rattlers. He specified an 8-inch 5-ply Goodyear of Blue Streak Construction. After it had been operating sixty days, the superintendent was so well pleased with its greater efficiency and freedom from trouble that he ordered another according to the G. T. M.'s specifications, and later still another; by January 10th, 1919, there were five Goodyear Belts in the forge shop alone.

***If you have a belt-eating drive in your plant,*** send for a G. T. M. In most cases he can save for you both in price and cost. His services are free, for the business sure to result within a few years, more than pays for our investment in having him study your drives and specify the right belt to meet your conditions. If you ask for one to call, he will do so when he is next in your vicinity; but if your problem is pressing, there is one in a Goodyear Branch near you who will gladly make a special trip.

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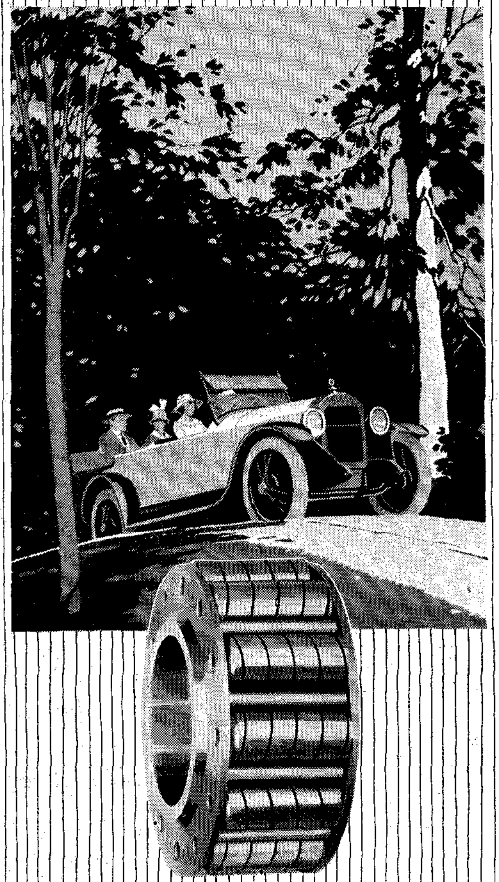

—Quietly
overcoming
friction

HYATT
QUIET
BEARINGS

> to bed one o'clock feeling Ostend very fine town.

While they felt that Ostend was a very fine place when they retired in the evening after imbibing sundry drinks of joy-inducing juice, this feeling was entirely dispelled the next morning (Monday, June 9) when the effects of the libations had disappeared and they were once more forced to shave in cold water. The account also notes that after leaving Ostend, the dust of which they partook on the way was more clayey than it had been theretofore. When the party reached Bruges, Hickok confesses that the habit of tipping had become so powerful that he almost tipped the mayor of the city when that personage came out to receive the guests. The account proceeds:

> Received by Mayor of Ghent, toasted King and Queen, heard Ghent best town in Belgium, skipt to autos, swallowed dust all the way to Brussels, arrived at noon, reception by Burgomaster Max, buffet lunch at which French correspondents ate on the buffet, toured City Hall art-gallery fashion—fine hall—found autos, ate dust mixed with gravel all way to Malines, met Cardinal Mercier, 3 P.M., toasted King, Queen, and Church, found autos, more dust and gravel to Brussels, found hotels, kicked South-American reporter out of room allotted Americans, sent South-American reporter's clothes downstairs by valet, changed clothes, banqueted by Brussels press, six wines, visited famous night-life resorts, bored to death, met South-American reporter, offered to kill him, offer rejected, returned to hotels, thinking Brussels very fine town and to bed.
>
> *Tuesday, June 10.*—Shaved hot water 6 A.M., breakfast, paid collective tips, found autos, ate road dust to Louvain, climbed out at Louvain, saw ruins Cloth Hall, received by Mayor, toasted King and Queen, heard Louvain worst ruined town Belgium, found autos, ate dust mile a minute to Liége, visited ruined forts Liége, had school-kids throw roses in path and shouted "*Vivent les Alliés*," explored fort, was collected from for memorial monument, poked head in fortress turrets, heard Liége worst bombarded town, rolled through miles winding streets to City Hall, population all out of work, shouting "*Vivent les Alliés*" and waving flags, received by blind burgomaster, toasted King and Queen, lunched (four wines), heard French speeches, found autos, visited ruined factories, served more wine by owners, drank water from dirty public fountain, found autos, tram-car smashed one, climbed in, sped for Spa, hilly country now, road tasted like red clay, arrived Spa, wash in bucket, received by Mayor, toasted King and Queen, heard Spa best Belgian city, found Casino, banquet by city (four wines), collective tip, waddle to autos, eat river-road dust back to Liége, arrive Liége midnight, find, instead of bed, concert, singers waiting three hours, listen to concert, find hotel, thinking Liége very fine city.
>
> *Wednesday, June 11.*—Shave cold water 5:30, find autos, eat dust to Namur, enter City Hall, received by Mayor, toast King and Queen, hear Namur worst bombarded town Belgium, find autos, eat road dust to Dinant, leave autos, find Casino, hear speeches, toast King and Queen, talk to inhabitants, hear Dinant worst wounded town Belgium, find autos, eat road dust, chalky country now, blow out shoe, find farm-house, beg water, find pump in barn, find calves' food-basin, drink best drink of week, get into auto, eat more chalk, arrive Charleroi four hours late, start lunch on Charleroi Press at 4:30 (four wines), hear speeches, hear Charleroi most valiant town of war, finish at 5:45, stagger to City Hall, received by Mayor, toast King and Queen, reel to big hotel, begin municipal banquet at six, just quarter hour after lunch (six wines, some of 'em good), hear speeches, grab dessert in hand, rush to railroad-station, buy ticket, send back collective tip to hotels and chauffeurs, board train, start for Paris, stop at border for hour-and-half customs search, start again, try sleeping sitting up, impossible, try half lying down, impossible, kick snoring neighbor, eat orange, look at Hindenburg line by moonlight, nearly vomit at sight of more ruins, climb to baggage-rack, sleep with bag for pillow, arrive Paris for breakfast—convinced that Paris is a very fine city.

## GERMAN GAS WAS GOOD, BUT AMERICAN HELMETS WERE BETTER

HAD the Germans realized the effect of their first gas-attack at Ypres, in the early spring of 1915, it is possible that they might have pushed their troops through to the Channel ports. But the Hun feared his own invention. He was not sure that he had not raised up a Frankenstein.

And the British, unprepared tho they were for this newest war-horror of the Huns, at once set about a defense. As a matter of fact, it was only a few weeks after the first cloud of chlorin gas had swept their trenches that the British Army in the field was supplied with the first face-coverings made to resist the gas-attacks of the enemy. This makeshift mask was made by the women of Britain from government specifications, and consisted simply of a gauze-and-cotton covering for the mouth and nose, the cotton being kept moistened with a neutralizing salt. Following this device, that was meant only to meet the emergency, came the "P-H" helmet, and Maj. Oscar E. Stevens, of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., thus describes in *Stone and Webster's Journal* the various stages through which this defensive device passed until, in 1917, this country was forced to contribute its share of ingenuity in repulsing the continuing gas-attacks of the enemy:

> The "P-H" helmet was a chemically treated cloth bag worn over the head and tucked into the collar of the soldier's blouse. Celluloid eyepieces and a rubber flutter valve—permitting exhalation, but not inhalation—were fastened into the cloth. The air for inhalation came in through the chemically saturated cloth.
>
> The British "box-respirator" came next. This was the type our Army imitated when we could no longer be kept out of the war. Canvas shoulder-straps were long enough to permit the knapsack containing the canister and mask to hang on the left hip. The mask was carried in this position when there was no immediate danger of gas. In the "alert position" the knapsack was carried high up on the chest. At a gas-alarm, or at the military command "gas," the mask was pulled out of the knapsack with the left hand, grasped by both hands in a prescribed manner, placed on the face with the mouthpiece in the mouth; elastic tapes slipt over the head. A nose-clip was placed on the nose to cut off the breathing of this usually useful organ. The inbreathed air entered through the bottom of a canister, passed through the absorbent carbon and chemically treated granules, with which the canister was filled, up through a rubber hose to the mouthpiece and into the soldier's lungs. The outbreathed air exited through the rubber "flutter valve." It was the carbon and chemicals in the canister that absorbed and neutralized the poisonous gases. Comparisons in such a complicated subject are difficult but it can be generally stated that the American canister gave twenty times the protection afforded by the enemy's canister.
>
> April, 1917, found this country almost as ignorant of gas-warfare as were the British in 1915.
>
> The Surgeon-General's office first tackled the problem of gas-defense. British and French officers were the teachers. Production began in July, 1917, and without going into details a gigantic manufacturing organization was begun which, when the war ended, consisted of 274 officers, 2,353 enlisted men, and 15,000 civilians directly in the Gas-Defense Division, and over 27,000 more people working on gas-defense apparatus in factories under contract.
>
> In July, 1918, the American copy (with many Yankee improvements) of the British box-respirator was in full production at the gas-defense plant in Long Island City, and our soldiers were using them in France. Altho much experimental work has been done toward developing an improved gas-mask and other improved gas-defense apparatus, such as gas-proof blankets to cover the entrances to dugouts, gas-masks for horses, gas-alarm system, and "mustard"-proof suits, the main job of gas-defense up to this point had been to reach large-scale production of a gas-mask for all our troops in record time. This having been done, emphasis was put on experimental work in the hope of developing improved gas-defense apparatus, particularly a fighting gas-mask, a mask which our troops could wear for long periods with minimum discomfort, which would give ample protection, good vision for shooting—a mask that they could wear in attacking in their own gas; that they could fight in.

It was at this time that all the experimental activities of the Gas-Defense Division were consolidated into the Long Island Laboratory, "an organization," writes Major Stevens, "whose job it was to put the ideas of the 'highbrows' at the American University in Washington, where much of the research work was done, into practical application." The Major was assigned to this work, and he says that while it looked like a difficult job at first it turned out to be comparatively simple, because "every man, from Major Johnson to the privates, who daily wore gas-masks into atmospheres of poisonous gas, had but one aim, to win the war."

The force at the laboratory was made up of chemists, engineers, bankers, rubber,

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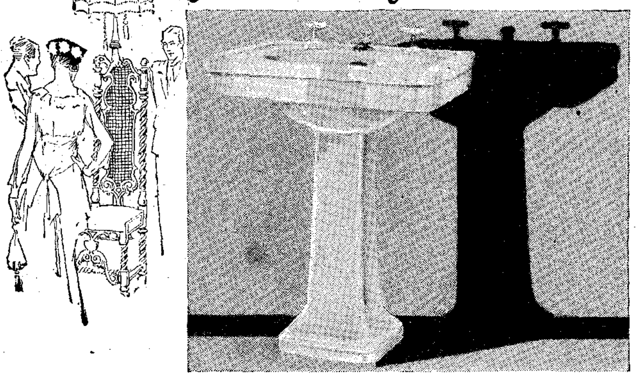

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and fabric experts, accountants, laborers, and sewing-machine operators. The writer says of this army of workers:

> Many of our enlisted men were college graduates; some had been chosen for our work solely because they had skulls of peculiar size or shape that would be difficult to fit with a gas-mask. They were all a fine, loyal, hard-working lot that knew the value of their work in winning the war, and knew how to "carry on."
>
> The Long Island Laboratory occupied three floors in the Goodyear Building in Long Island City. The experimental work related to physiology, shaping the masks to fit men's heads with comfort and yet be "gas-tight," experiments with vision, experiments with rubber compounds, wool and cotton fabrics, metal parts, and, of course, chemical work of many varieties.
>
> To the laymen the most interesting parts of the laboratory were undoubtedly the gas-chambers—small double glass-walled rooms, within larger rooms, that held from ten to twenty men. Poisonous-gas atmospheres of definite concentrations were daily set up in these chambers, into which the soldiers went wearing the masks.
>
> Before any day's output of masks was sent to France a certain percentage was worn by Long Island Laboratory soldiers in gas-atmospheres, and only when masks proved sound was the day's production allowed to go overseas. Besides this routine testing, all the new shapes, sizes, and types of masks were tried out in the gas-chambers. Gas-chamber tests were made in two ways: by actually wearing the masks in the different chambers or by sucking gas from the chambers through the canisters which contained the absorbent material and chemicals which neutralized the effect of the gas. For this purpose tubes were run from inside the gas-chamber to the outer room. To the outer end of this tube the canisters were connected. A tube ran from the canister to the soldier's mouth. His nose was clipt tightly so that he could breathe only through his mouth, which he continued to do until he got a "snootful" of the poisonous stuff. While doing this the soldiers invariably read magazines and newspapers to keep their minds off their job and help them breathe as normally as possible. The time it took for the soldiers to "break down" the canisters was the important result desired from this test. All experimental canisters and a certain percentage of all overseas canisters were tested in this manner.
>
> This all sounds like heroic work. The danger to life and permanent injury was really small, but it was mighty disagreeable, and the heroic part of the work came in doing it day in and day out for weeks and months and still smiling and being ready to go into the gas during the night as well as during the day when the pressure of work required it.
>
> Expeditions into the gas-chambers were not confined to the enlisted men. All the officers were naturally inquisitive and all had hopes of overseas service, so they were all anxious to know, by smell, at least, the chief gases. Some of our more inquisitive stenographers even begged in vain to be allowed to "go into gas." I am sure there's not a soldier attached to the Long Island Laboratory who doesn't know well the smell of chlorin, chlorpicric, phosgene, diphenylchlorarsin, xylyl bromid, and stannous chlorid, to name only the commonest gases used in the experiments.

There were eight thousand employees in the Gas-Defense Plant, mostly women—

wives, sisters, mothers, and sweethearts of the boys in France—and it was therefore easy to teach them the value of careful work and the necessity for a safe mask.

When the armistice was signed three new types of good, safe, comfortable masks were in process of testing. They were without the uncomfortable mouthpiece and nose-clip, relying on a tight, gas-proof contact between the edges of the mask and the face. Of these devices Major Stevens writes:

> I have slept through a comfortable night in the Model 1919 mask. A platoon of our men wore them for a week, day and night, except for three half-hour periods each day for meals. They went into gas daily with them, dug trenches, hiked across country, carried shells, and generally "carried on" as we had heard our soldiers did in France.
>
> The proof of this mask's greatness lies in its apparent simplicity. Any one not knowing the difficulties of gas-mask design would wonder how any one ever thought of any other type of mask. But the invisible details were controlling; for example, the design seemed impossible until one of our lieutenants had the brilliant idea of cutting the eyepiece holes oval instead of round, forcing a round eyepiece into the oval hole and causing the eyepiece to project out from the facepiece, a necessary requirement for good vision, straight shooting, and, above all, comfort.
>
> As to real soldiering, we drilled often both with and without masks, learned to salute, to do "fours right" and "fours left" more or less imperfectly, and to handle small bodies of men, a foundation on which greater knowledge could have been built had the war lasted.
>
> The war ended just at the height of the gas-defense efficiency.

## SNOW, ICE, AND DESPERATE FRIGID ADVENTURES IN ALASKA

YO-HO-HO, and a dog-sledge, and twenty feet of snow, and a glacier! There is still one part of the United States of America where excitement and death-defying adventure are on tap, and blizzards hardly ever cease to blizz. A generous supply of these excellent hot-weather properties, warranted authentic, may be found in a recent issue of *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco), where F. Le Roi Thurmond, an engineer and prospector, gives an account of two trips which he made from Anchorage into the wilds near Mt. McKinley. Both journeys were made to locate certain mining-claims. The first was begun on March 18, and was made by dog-sled, Mr. Thurmond being accompanied by "Doc" McCallie, who is described as a "veteran prospector, dentist and hard-boiled Westerner," and "Slim" Neff, "dog-musher extraordinary." The getaway from Anchorage in the gray winter morning, according to Mr. Thurmond, "was full of color and sound, with switchings, bumping cars, hustling baggagemen, cursing, befurred, and mukluked dog-mushers, yelping, snarling, fighting malemiuts, near malemiuts, far malemiuts and

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The first part of the trip was made by train to Houston where the party detrained at 1:30 in the afternoon and put up at a roadhouse until the following morning. Thurmond writes:

> The following morning, with a minus 28 degrees temperature, we strung out our dogs and got away flying at eight o'clock. The trail was well-beaten and the going good. We did eighteen miles by 3 P.M. and were obliged to call it a "day" if we wished to spend the night at a roadhouse. Next day a stiff wind blew from the north, and with sore muscles we whipt our dogs into it and fought it all day, making twenty miles. We stopt for the night at a tie-camp on Sheep Creek. In the morning the wind was blowing with such fury that the traveling was impossible, so we laid up all day, glad of the chance to rest. The following morning the wind having subsided, we started for Talkeetna, twenty-three miles, which we made at 6:30 and stopt at the roadhouse kept by a Mrs. Small, where the musher's physical requirements were anticipated and well-provided for.
>
> From Talkeetna the trail lay on the Sushitna River, as affording the only feasible route of travel. Our next camp was Dead Horse, twenty-three miles, where the Alaskan Engineering Commission maintains a large summer camp. Here an incident occurred that served as a warning of the thieving propensities of Alaskan dogs, which will steal and eat anything that has ever been even remotely connected with animal tissue, with a special liking for rawhide snow-shoe-thongs. While we were at dinner a stray dog belonging to the camp had torn open the lashings and tarpaulin on our sled and succeeded in dragging out a piece of bacon weighing ten pounds, which constituted a part of our dog-feed. He evidently was not very hungry, as he left several square inches of rind, and the gelatin and cloth coating that protected the bacon. His little dinner-party cost us just four dollars, but he appeared to think it worth the price as he licked his chops well out of the range of boot or other missile.
>
> Another day's march brought us to Indian River at the head of navigation on the Sushitna, and the following day we reached the Chulitna River and made camp late in the evening.

The party encountered bad weather from the start, and on the ninth day after leaving Anchorage they left their camp on the Chulitna in the morning, planning to reach a cache which was known to have been made at Shot Gun Creek, eight miles up the Ohio River. As there was no trail, the soft snow had to be packed with snow-shoes before the dogs and sled could travel. Their experiences are described by one of the party in the third person:

> The three men would mush on a couple of hundred yards and then back to the dogs. Then the sled would be brought up and left while another piece of trail was beaten down. In the afternoon the wind increased and it started to snow heavily, which added nothing to the gaiety of the occasion. When the mushers would get back to the sled after making a hundred yards ahead, there was no sign of trail, it being completely obliterated by falling and drifting snow. Night came on, the wind and snow increased, the men were exhausted and forced to make a "siwash" camp for the night.
>
> In the morning after breakfast—the hour, not the act—Slim started up the river to look for the cache, knowing that it must be near. Thurmond started an hour later; the storm was unabated and no sign of Slim's trail could be seen. Thurmond went about three miles up the river, and decided that he had passed the cache, owing to the storm, and turned back. Leaving the river in order to inspect a wooded bench where he suspected the cache might be, he caught a glimpse of a white tent-shaped canvas high up in the spruce tops. It proved to be the cache he was seeking, so he returned to the river and placed a note in a crotched stick and an arrow pointing to the cache for the benefit of Slim, whenever he should return from his fruitless search up the river.
>
> Returning to the cache, a tent left standing the previous summer was discovered as a slight unevenness in the expanse of snow. With a shovel from the cache, it was soon dug out. Inside were dry wood and shavings ready for the match, left the previous summer by some real member of the sourdough clan.
>
> Within an hour, rice and biscuits, tea and bacon were ready, and Slim came staggering in, having found the sign, too far spent to take off his snow-shoes. He had missed the cache, gone four miles up the river, and was going back to the siwash camp for another night.

Tea and food put life into the men and they started back to the siwash camp to get the outfit. It was only two miles, but, as the writer says, "two miles of an adverse trail in the teeth of a blizzard with spent dogs can yield a sight of grief." All three men returned to the cache at seven o'clock, where a welcome supper was had with a feed of rice and bacon for the dogs.

For ten days the storm continued, and while it was only four miles to the place where they had planned to make their permanent camp it might as well have been four hundred. However, when the storm had somewhat abated, they managed to make the remaining distance and succeeded in establishing their camp just in time to escape another storm that lasted for thirteen days. The force of the wind was such that the hard-packed and frozen snow on the river and gravel flats that accumulated to a depth of five feet was cut down to the ice and rock. It was then April 21, and there were now signs of the rivers breaking and rendering travel impossible. As Thurmond's affairs necessitated his return to Anchorage, he started alone on the return trip on May 5, leaving the other men, who intended to stay until midsummer, to prospect the ground. Continuing his narrative in the first person, Thurmond writes:

> It was now so warm during the day that the snow was mushy, and travel impossible, so, taking two of the dogs on a light Yukon sled, I started down the river as soon as the night frost had formed a crust sufficient to support dogs and sled, at about 1:30 A.M. At this time of the year the sun was so far north that it gave light enough to travel all night.
>
> I had covered twenty miles by the time the trail got soft at 9 A.M., so I unhitched the dogs and tied them under a tree, rolled myself in a blanket, and went to sleep. I awoke about six o'clock, gave the dogs each about a pound of bacon, and ate a biscuit myself. Then I hitched up the dogs and hit the trail with snow-shoes, putting the dogs on a long lead, and taking the gee-pole as the crust would not support me on the sled at this hour in the evening.
>
> By the time I reached Indian River and the snow was well crusted, I had gotten up a sweat that soaked my clothing. To have ridden on the sled in such condition would most certainly have been folly, so I built a snapping fire of the dry twigs and limbs that are found around the base of the spruce, and so dried and warmed myself before going farther.
>
> An hour's run down the river brought me to a cañon where the river was open from wall to wall. Sounding with a pole I found that I could wade it, so pulled off my socks to keep them dry, rolled up my trousers, and with my packs on my feet, to protect them from rocks and ice, I waded across, carrying dogs and outfit, necessitating three trips. My feet were paralyzed from the icy water; but after getting my socks on, and stamping around to warm my feet, I started again, running behind the sled. A hundred yards farther I ran into another hole and had to repeat the performance.
>
> Getting out of this, I continued down-river, running hard behind the sled to restore circulation in my feet. The snow was hard-crusted and the going so splendid that I wished to put as much of the trail behind me as possible while the crust lasted. I carried my snow-shoes for an emergency, but snow-shoes in mushy snow are only a little better than none. I arrived at Dead Horse, twenty miles, at 2 P.M., having traveled fifty-five miles since the previous morning. I was worn and hungry, so, after a lunch, I lay down to sleep, leaving instructions to call me at midnight, when, after a little breakfast, I again hit the trail, and arrived at Talkeetna, twenty-three miles, at 10:30. Here the river was breaking up and the snow almost gone. Resting another night I found the trail bare of snow and the following day I walked into Houston, from where we had started with our dogs, six weeks earlier, and boarded a train for the final lap to Anchorage.

Thus ended the first trip, which was made under winter conditions. As it was without result so far as information relative to the mining-claims was concerned, Mr. Thurmond made another trip the following August over the same route. This time he used a pack-horse and was accompanied by a guide. If the winter journey had been full of thrills and hardship, the summer one was no less so. The most interesting part of the account is that contained in Thurmond's diary, as follows:

> *September 6.*—I am writing this somewhere near the top of the world. Left camp on Ohio River this 7:30 A.M. A beautiful day. The sun shone magnificently. We traveled to Pauley's cache on Shot-Gun Creek where we unpacked and lunched. I sent Frisby (the guide) out by the west fork. I took nine biscuits, a pound of bacon, one and one-half pounds of sweet chocolate, my 30.40 rifle, twelve shells, camera, Brunton compass, and tripod, and started over the mountain, following the north fork of Shot-Gun

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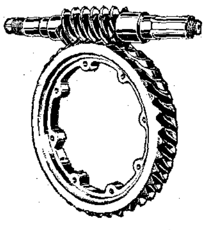

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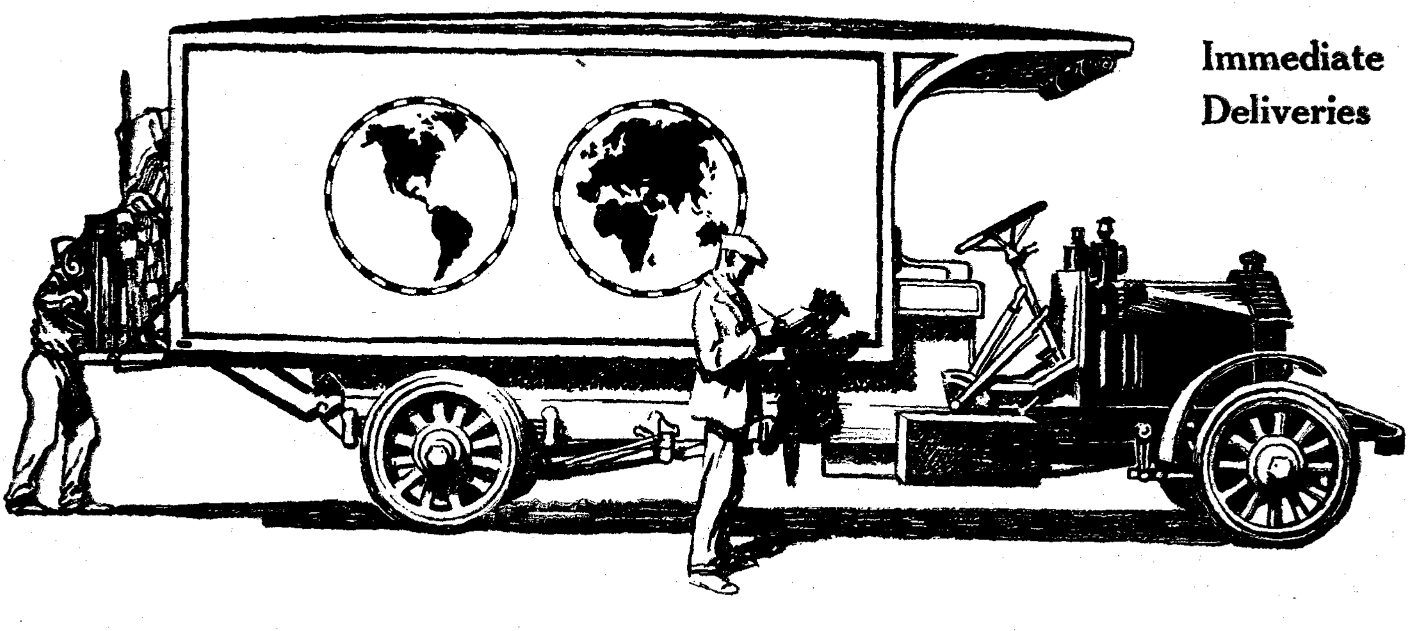

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> Creek. The first thousand feet of elevation was through heavy alders; then I came out on the open mountain. I was tired when starting, and it became a task to force my legs and lungs to do the work of carrying me on. I kept up all afternoon, and estimate that I have traveled ten miles and climbed three thousand feet.
>
> All about me are bare and mighty mountains. I am on a summit and near a great ice-field in which the stream I have been following heads. The cold wind from the glacier is sending a chill into my bones, through sweat-soaked clothing. There is absolutely no fuel here—not a twig. I will have to go down into the valley where there are probably willows. It is 9:30. The sun has just set behind a great saw-tooth range, and the mountains stand out against a lambent sky, like barriers against the invasion of the mysterious region beyond. To the southeast, two hundred miles away, I can see the snow-clad summits of the southeastern arm of the great crescent of the Alaska range lavishly painted by the setting sun. A peculiar phenomenon is seen in the north. Great rays of pink, violet, and amethyst radiate from a point on the horizon near the magnetic pole. The phenomenon resembles the northern lights but, in the rarer tints of the evening sky, surpasses the aurora in delicacy of coloring. I am getting cold. I hear a noise on the slope below—a bear probably. I must descend into the valley and see if I can find some fuel. I shall freeze here.
>
> *September 7.*—Went part way down the mountain last night. Found some small willows in a gulch, enough to keep a handful of fire all night. Found this morning that I was in a glacial *cirque* with no way out except the way I came in. I am on the wrong fork of the creek; I should have taken the first creek to the left and crossed this one. It is starting to rain. I will go back to Pauley's cache, stay there to-night, and start again in the morning.
>
> *September 8.*—Made Pauley's cache at two o'clock, slept three hours, feel much refreshed. No grub in cache except rice. No salt nor sugar, but some coffee. Boiled a piece of bacon which I had left in order to get some salty water to cook rice. It is raining hard to-day. Streams rising. I can not get across the Ohio River to follow Frisby if I would, so I must make another try for Partin Creek.
>
> *September 9.*—Yesterday's exposure affected my heart and lungs. Ate some rice without salt for breakfast and it sickened me. Have still got coffee. Rained all night, snow on summits. I can not travel to-day and have no food. There is an old cache across Shot-Gun Creek which I am going to investigate if I can fell a tree so as to bridge the creek.

He was successful in making his crossing of the swollen creek and found sugar, salt, beans, and flour in the cache, as well as an old mouth-organ and a few disconnected leaves of a fiction magazine with which he managed to entertain himself during the storm, for he wrote: "Have developed pleurisy from exposure, and can not travel until it gets better and storm quits."

It was then fifteen days since Thurmond had left Indian Creek, and the rivers were raging so that it was impossible to cross without a horse. "May have to stay here until freeze-up, and get out on ice," was the final entry in his diary for that day; and the next day he wrote:

> *September 10.*—Rained all night, furiously. Ate no breakfast, but drank a cup of coffee. Have only coffee enough for two more days. Then I will be in bad. Prospected right bank of Shot Gun, got a few fine colors. Took rifle and went a distance up-creek, looking for a bear. Did not find him. Snow came down to about three thousand feet last night; clearing up to-day. If sun shines to-morrow, will make another try for Partin Creek.
>
> *September 11.*—My stock went down last night. It was raining when I went to sleep. On waking this morning, not hearing the pelting on tent, thought it had stopt. Looking out, found it had —and then snowed a foot. Things look black. What now? I am too weak to travel. The sole has come off one shoe from continual wetting and climbing over rocks. It is eighty miles and five rivers to cross to get to Indian.
>
> *September 12.*—Made Partin Creek and found prospector's camp at 4:30. Heart-breaking trip over mountain through snow mid-leg deep. Saw and photographed tracks of big brown bear. Saw ptarmigan changing to winter coat. Rock formation sedimentary. Found vein in gulch near head of creek, twelve feet wide. Took a small hasty sample. From summit saw two white objects in valley of Partin Creek, thought they were tents, not sure, got down, found it so, prospector named Partin in one of them.

After resting a day Thurmond, with Partin acting as guide, examined the prospect he was seeking and then began to figure on his return to Anchorage. As it was one hundred miles to Indian River, by the way he had come, with four glacial streams to cross, he decided to attempt a crossing of the Chulitna, thus saving sixty miles. Partin wishing to go out also, the two men started on the morning of the 15th. They reached the Chulitna that evening where they siwashed, being obliged to stand up all night on account of the heavy rain.

The following day they built a raft just below a cañon where the current was confined to one channel, but just below traversed a sand-bar where it was split into many streams. It was planned to launch the raft at a point where the current set toward the opposite bank, for, a mile and a half below, the river entered a box cañon in which no raft could live. Thurmond thus describes the crossing:

> We had a pair of oars rigged to help in getting across. Partin manned the oars and I handled the tail-sweep. I pushed it out into the stream and when she began to throb, jumped on, and yelled to Partin to pull. Before I got control with the sweep, the current caught and whirled the raft around several times and threw it against a snag in midstream, which was just on the dividing line between safety and disaster. She swung around and went down the wrong split of the channel. We were in midstream and going fast. The opposite bank of the channel was the inner side of a curve and by angling the raft against the current I calculated to get close enough to jump. We were nearing the point of the bend and I saw we would miss it, so I yelled to Partin to jump, and with knapsack in hand I followed. It was shallow enough to gain a footing and we climbed out while the raft went whirling down toward the cañon.

After siwashing it for another night, the men set out for Indian River in the morning in a heavy snow-storm. Their way led through a spruce swamp that had been surveyed and resurveyed for a railroad, three parties having left blazes and slashes so intersecting one another that it was almost impossible to follow any one. Partin said that he knew of a tent that had been used by the horse-wranglers of one surveying-party, and trusting to his comrade's guidance, Thurmond set out again, but with dire results, for he writes:

> It was growing dark, we had been going all day, cold and wet and hungry, to say nothing of weariness after two nights of sleeping on our feet. Partin said we were near the tent and would make it in less than a mile. I was nearly ready to drop. We finally came to the track of two men in the fresh snow, not over an hour old. Partin yelled that we were saved. I examined the tracks, and shuffled off my pack—decided it was time to camp when one begins to walk around in circles.
>
> That was the most awful night I ever lived through, with every fiber of my body shrieking for rest—cold, wet, and hungry, and standing before the fire unable to relax. Toward morning I lost consciousness long enough to fall forward into the dying fire. I broke the fall and prevented a burn by reaching instinctively and grasping the unburned end of the green log.
>
> As soon as it was light we started again, I, taking the lead, and going entirely by compass, turning only for several small lakes.

Their hardships ended shortly, for they succeeded in locating the wranglers' tent, where they were overtaken by a large locating party which was coming out after finishing its season's work, and Thurmond thus happily completes the story of his two eventful prospecting tours:

> There were fifteen horses and ten men, including Lon Wells and Jack Coffee, old-time prospectors and guides, and J. L. McPherson, secretary of the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, who was on his way to the coast from Nenana, after having made his annual tour of Alaska. They carried a cook and a generous supply of food, and after camp was established, a lean-to covered with a 'tarp' [tarpaulin], and a reflector of green logs for the fire in front, the tent repaired and carpeted with boughs, a supper was prepared in which we were invited to join.
>
> McPherson shared his blankets with me under the lean-to, but the physical reaction was so severe that I could not sleep and suffered severely all night with muscular contortions and mental fantoms. The next morning, after breakfast, we all continued the journey and arrived at Indian River in the middle of the afternoon. From there the following day we went down-stream on the *Betty M.* to Montana Creek and thence to Anchorage over the railroad.

The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company

and

The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company

take mutual pride in announcing that present production Pierce-Arrow Motor Cars are equipped with Delco Ignition

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THE
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DAYTON, OHIO
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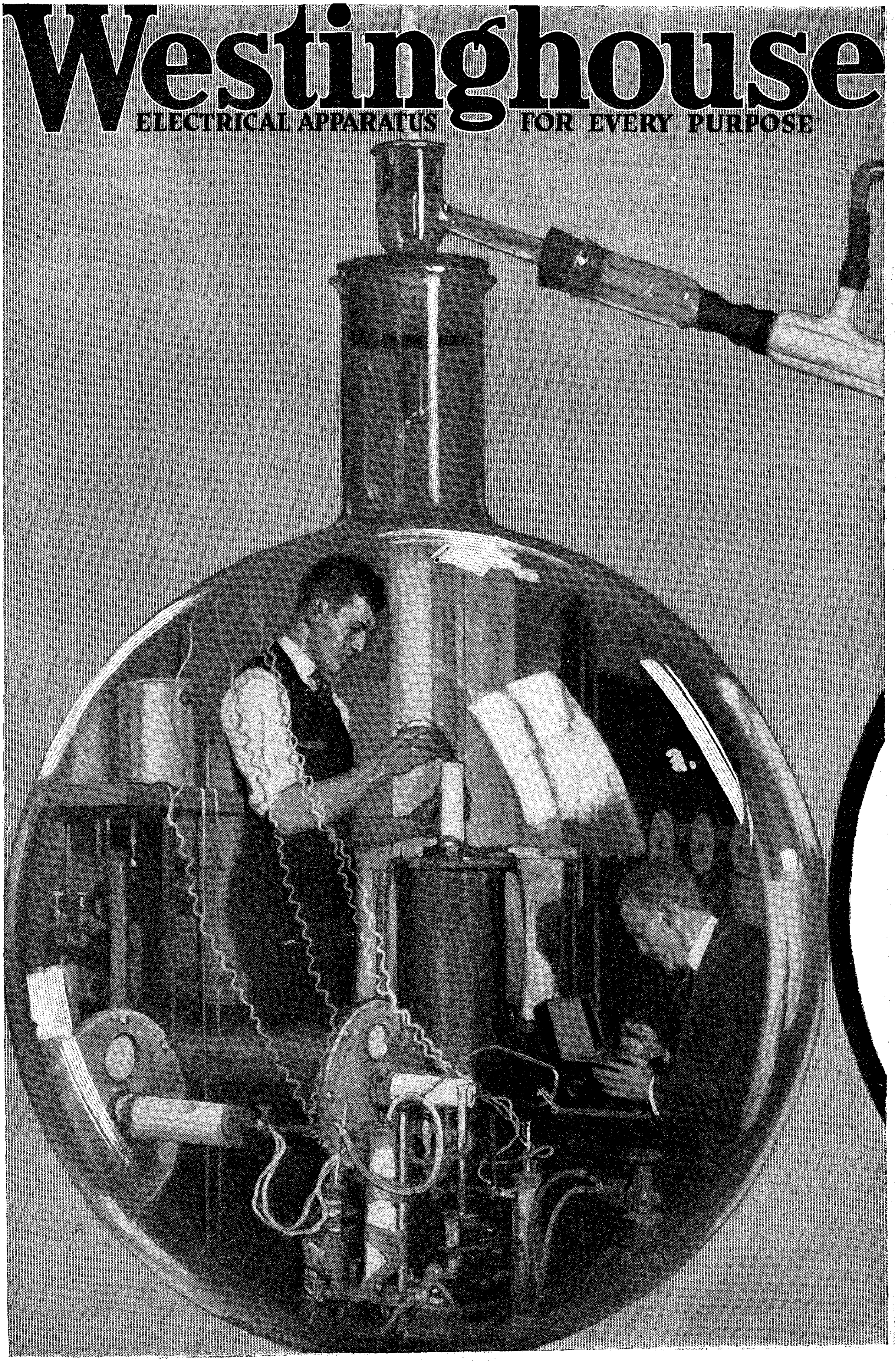
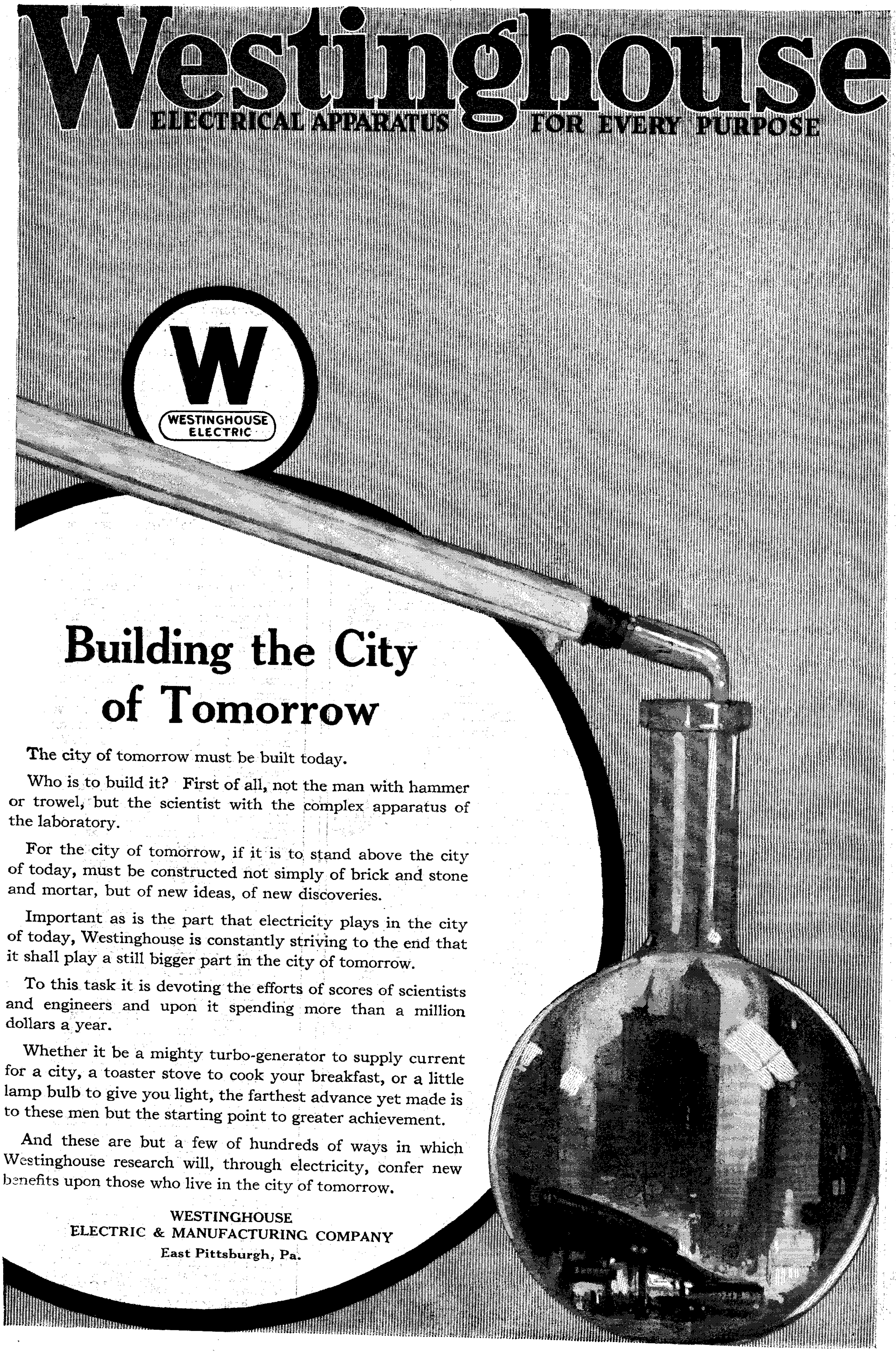

Westinghouse
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE



# Westinghouse

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

## Building the City of Tomorrow

The city of tomorrow must be built today.

Who is to build it? First of all, not the man with hammer or trowel, but the scientist with the complex apparatus of the laboratory.

For the city of tomorrow, if it is to stand above the city of today, must be constructed not simply of brick and stone and mortar, but of new ideas, of new discoveries.

Important as is the part that electricity plays in the city of today, Westinghouse is constantly striving to the end that it shall play a still bigger part in the city of tomorrow.

To this task it is devoting the efforts of scores of scientists and engineers and upon it spending more than a million dollars a year.

Whether it be a mighty turbo-generator to supply current for a city, a toaster stove to cook your breakfast, or a little lamp bulb to give you light, the farthest advance yet made is to these men but the starting point to greater achievement.

And these are but a few of hundreds of ways in which Westinghouse research will, through electricity, confer new benefits upon those who live in the city of tomorrow.

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ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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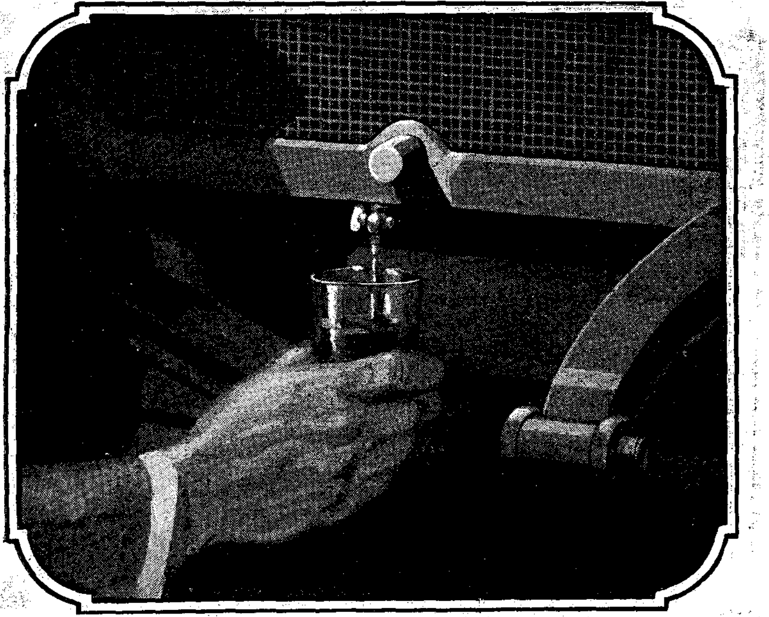


*Draw a glass of water from the pet-cock under your car. You will find it brown with sediment due to constant rusting away of the cooling system walls*

## How to Eliminate Rust—One Cause of Cooling System Leaks

MANY a motorist does not realize how the cooling system of his car is rusted until a leak develops somewhere. Or perhaps he finds his engine overheating—due to rust and scale which choke the water passages.

There is *one* way—developed by chemical research—to avoid all difficulties with rust and scale and to prevent leaks. *Keep "X" Liquid in the water of the cooling system.*

"X" Liquid will not only dislodge rust and scale already present, but will *prevent* rusting and scaling in the future. Furthermore, *if* there is a leak anywhere in the radiator or cooling system, "X" will seal it up instantly and permanently.

Scientific tests—backed by the *practical experience* of *thousands of car owners*—demonstrate that "X" Liquid seals all leaks in the cooling system, *wherever they occur.* "X" not only repairs the leak permanently, but, kept in the water, is *constant insurance* against new leaks.

### "X" Liquid Repairs All Leaks Permanently in Ten Minutes

"X" Liquid is the *only practical* method of repairing leaks permanently *without danger to the cooling system.* Poured into the radiator, it combines with the water, circulates freely, locates every leak or crack—whether in the radiator, pump, water jacket, connections, gaskets, etc.—and flows through.

In addition, "X" loosens the rust and dissolves the scale *now present*—prevents the formation of *new* rust or scale. The result is a cooler, better-working engine—plus a saving of oil and gas.

### Not a Radiator Cement!

Don't *confuse* "X" Liquid with Radiator cements, flaxseed meals and other "dopes" in solid or liquid forms. These merely *choke* the leaks for a while and injure the cooling system.

"X" Liquid is used by hundreds *of* thousands of car owners as the *only safe means* of permanently repairing radiator leaks. Used by the U. S. Government in several departments.

*Get "X" Liquid from your dealer—or we will ship direct on receipt of price and dealer's name.*

**"X" LABORATORIES**
**25 West 45th Street, New York City**
**Pacific Coast Branch:**
**433 Rialto Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.**

**"X" Liquid**
TRADE MARK

**makes all water cooling systems**
**LEAKPROOF • RUSTPROOF • SCALEPROOF**

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

### TOWNSHEND'S REPULSE AT CTESIPHON AND HIS RELIEF AT KUT

**Candler, Edmund. The Long Road to Bagdad.** With nineteen maps and sixteen half-tone plates. Two vols. 8vo. pp. xvi-294, viii-311. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

The "Late Official 'Eye-Witness' in Mesopotamia" frees himself here from the "judicial gag" of censorship and talks out in meeting—"nothing has been glossed over." A part of the material was written on the field. On reviewing those chapters after victory, he was strongly tempted to rewrite them and eliminate "the morbid vein" he discovered in them. But he left them—"there is more truth in them as they stand" since they represent the facts as they were and do not bring in the optimism imparted by the later victorious issue.

The account begins with the embarkation from India October 16–18, 1914, the debarkation (Saniyeh) November 8, immediate fighting on the lower Tigris (begun by naval forces November 6), and the occupation of Basra November 21, evacuation by the Turks being compelled by a brilliant victory at Sahil. December 8, Qurna was taken (thirty miles up the Tigris), giving the British control of the delta and entrance from the gulf to the Euphrates. The Turks were spread out fan-wise on an arc from the Kurun River to the west of the Euphrates. They made an attempt at Shaiba (ten miles southwest of Basra) to cut behind the British, but (April 12–14) were disastrously defeated by forces greatly inferior in numbers, Sir John Nixon being in command. A second battle of Qurna (May 31 to June 1) resulted like the other battles on the Tigris. Amara (ninety miles from Qurna) was taken by a bold-faced bluff (June 3), and by hard fighting Nasiriyeh on the Euphrates (over one hundred miles from Basra and at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Hai) was captured July 24. The fighting was "amphibious," through marshes and up and across the river-channels and old canals, often in a humid temperature of over 113 degrees in the shade! Kut-el-Amara (ninety miles above Amara on the Tigris) was the next objective, won by most brilliant tactics and superb fighting September 28. By October 5 the British were at Aziziyeh, half-way between Kut and Bagdad. Then came the battle of Ctesiphon (November 21–26), at first a victory for the British, turned by large reenforcements of Turkish regulars from Gallipoli (quite a different lot of fighters) into a defeat, the retreat to Kut, and ultimately the siege and surrender there.

A curious fact about the advance to and forced retreat from Ctesiphon is that it was the fault not of the home office, but of the commanding general, Nixon. The victories had been so comparatively easy of inferior forces over a foe that greatly outnumbered them that he had not counted on the effect of reenforcements of seasoned Turkish troops under German leadership, after the failure at Gallipoli. The home office wanted Bagdad for its political effect. So the general was consulted. Here is the story in brief:

"On October 3 General Nixon cabled to the Secretary of State: 'I consider I am strong enough to open the road to Bagdad, and with this intention I propose to concentrate at Aziziyeh.' On October 8 the Secretary of State asked General Nixon: 'To both occupy and hold Bagdad, what addition to your present forces are you confident will be necessary?' General Nixon

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

*Continued*

replied: 'No additions are necessary to my present force to beat Nur-ud-Din and occupy Bagdad; of this I am confident'; but he added that he would require an additional division and one cavalry regiment to enable him permanently to occupy Bagdad. Nixon was instructed to maintain his present position and to be prepared to advance if the reenforcements asked for could be sent to him.

"The fault of the advance from Aziziyeh must be charged against General Nixon and the India Office, Whitehall simply yielding to the judgment of the officer on the field."

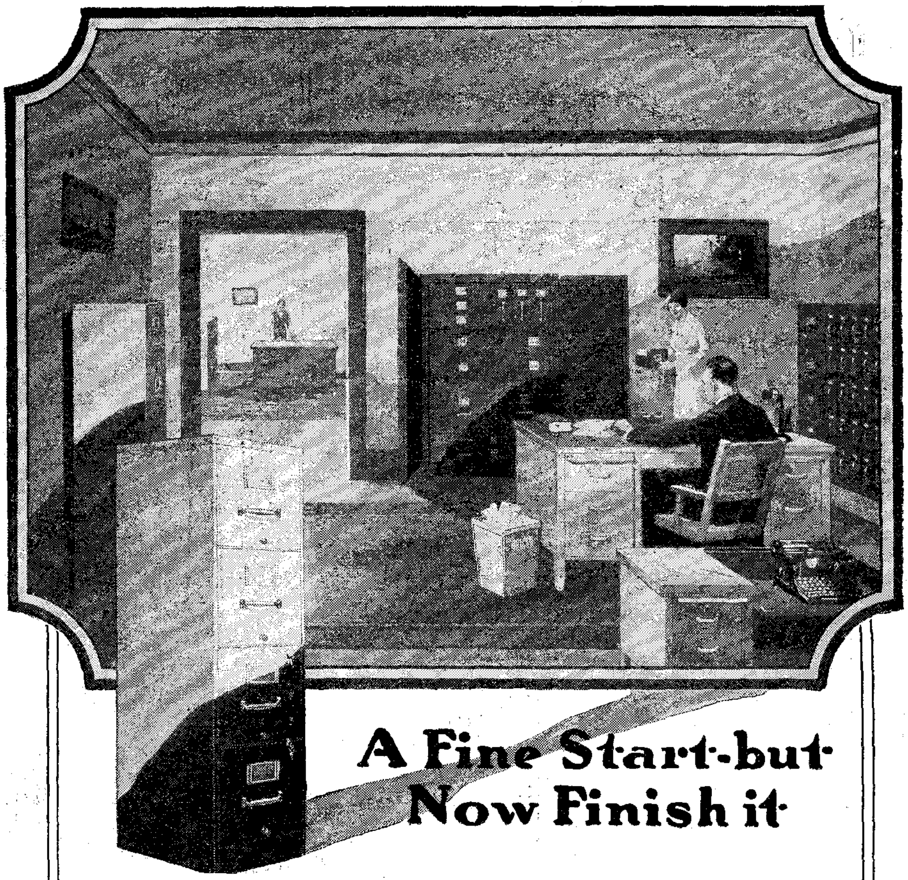
What one may describe as the history of the campaigns is interrupted with chapters of descriptions, such as that dealing with the trip from Marseilles to the point of debarkation on the Tigris, and another on the modern (war) correspondent. Passages treat of personal and racial characteristics, such as Turks and Arabs as opponents and allies. The Arabs come in for scathing denunciation.

"These Tigris Arabs are a lower type than the Bedouin. They have no virtue. No germ of decency has begun to sprout in them. They are frankly plunderers, and murder is merely the preliminary to pillage. They kill their prey before they strip it. A battle-field is haunted by them for days. They leave the dead stark. Yet to see their prisoners clamoring for food and water and attention to the wounded you would think they had been trained in the comity of nations. It is on record that they have sometimes spared the wounded, but only on occasions when some responsible person has been by—an influential sheik or a regular Turkish officer. . . . Saif Ullah, once commandant of the pompadier brigade at Constantinople, exprest our mutual case against the Arab when he became our prisoner at Amara. 'It would be better if we could join hands and make an end of these scavengers. We could settle our own differences later.'"

The Turks are pictured as different:

"Without being led into an unconsidered eulogy of the Turk, who has his faults like everybody else, I think it will be allowed that in courtesy and chivalry he is immeasurably superior to the Hun. He does not fire intentionally on the Red Cross, nor is he in the habit of shooting stretcher-bearers and the wounded. There are isolated instances, as in all campaigns, but in most cases where Germans and Arabs were not responsible it was probably accidental. The Turks are courteous people to deal with. When two of our airmen fell into their hands, the Turkish general, Nur-ud-Din, sent an Arab into our camp at their request asking us to send over their kits. The political handed over the men's belongings and some money for purchases, but the prisoners had gone north when the messenger arrived, whereupon Nur-ud-Din sent the kit and money back, with his regrets, and a courteous message that the airmen were his guests and would be in no need."

Of course this does not take in the case of the Armenians, who, however, come only slightly within the scope of this author's narrative. The story of the attempt to relieve Townshend after his retreat from Ctesiphon to Kut is one of unimaginable bravery on the part of the soldiery and of gross irresolution, incompetence, and lack of forethought and strategy on the part of the commanders. This verdict is, of course, to be modified by consideration of the urgency and haste of the relief expedition. Lack of transport and the immense distances to cover account


A Fine Start-but Now Finish it

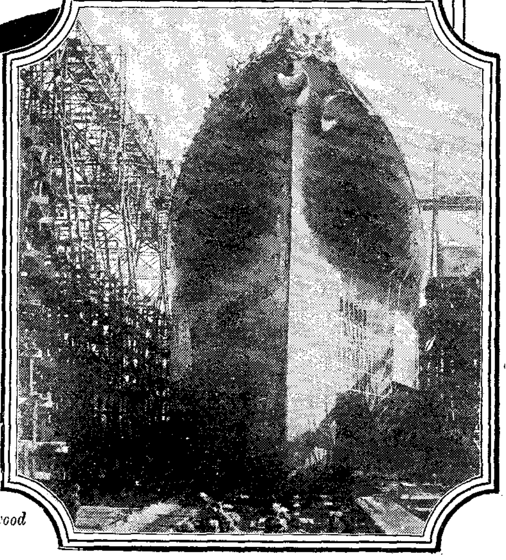
An overwhelming majority of progressive business houses use steel letter files, the products of a dozen manufacturers.

Not as many have yet taken the logical step and standardized in steel throughout, because it is only recently that it has been possible to standardize completely in a single harmonious design and finish.

Van Dorn has made it possible. Fabricated and finished by master craftsmen in steel, and backed by generations of steel-craft, the Van Dorn line enables the far-seeing executive to turn his "Furniture and Fixtures" account into a permanent asset, subject to little depreciation. The office thus fitted, from desk to filing safe, from card-cabinet to wastebasket, from stationery cupboard to personal lockers, stands as obvious evidence of the permanence, progress and prosperity of your business.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS COMPANY
Cleveland, Ohio
*Catalog and name of near-by dealer on request.*

Van Dorn



*The launching of the new battleship Tennessee marked another addition to the long line of Uncle Sam's fighting craft which are Van-Dorn-equipped.*

*Copyright by Underwood & Underwood*

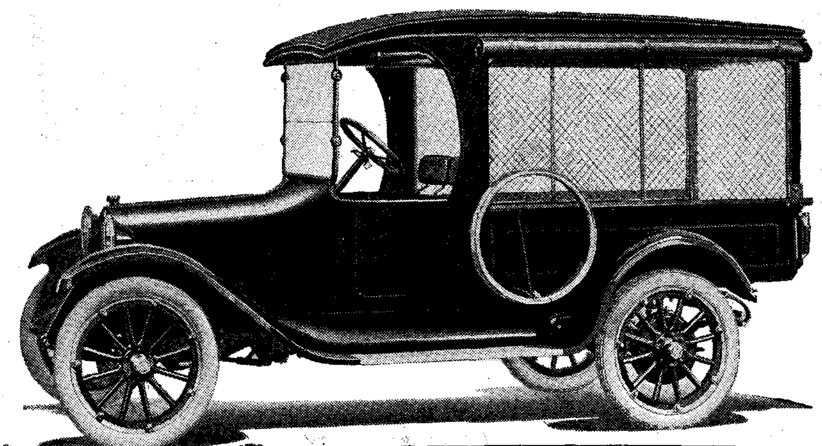
DODGE BROTHERS
BUSINESS CAR

Dodge Brothers Business Car continues to prove, in actual use, that it is an economical car

It is economical in its current cost-per-mile and over a long period of use

The haulage cost is unusually low

DODGE BROTHERS, DETROIT



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BLANKE'S
FAUST
INSTANT
COFFEE

For the most delicious cup of coffee or tea, merely put soluble powder in cup, add hot water and serve. Made in a second—No Waste—No Grounds or Leaves — No Boiling or Cooking — No Pots to clean.

Send dealer's name and 45c. (foreign 55c.) for coffee or tea. Dealers supplied direct or by any jobber. Jobbers — Write Us.

FAUST
CHILE
POWDER

FAUST CHILE POWDER

IS A "DIFFERENT" SEASONING.

You use it instead of pepper, spices, etc. It's a combination of all of them, except salt. For salad dressings, meats, gravies, stews, soups, there's nothing quite so good. Sold by most dealers in 15c., 25c. and 1-lb. cans. If your dealer hasn't it, send 20c. for 2-oz. can and Recipe Pamphlet prepared by Henry Dietz, famous chef of historic Faust Cafe and Bevo Mill.

Dealers—Ask Your Jobber. Jobbers—Write Us.

*Until recently all Faust Instant Coffee (known "over there" as U. S. Trench Coffee) was being shipped to our soldiers. Victory now enables us to again supply the public.*

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO., Dept. 4, Saint Louis, Mo.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

*Continued*

for part of the results. How hard put to it in this respect the British were is illustrated by the fact that Thames "penny boats" were taken to do service on the Tigris, the Euphrates, and the various "Shatts." But after making all allowances, the real fault lay in the plans and the hesitating strategy.

What the conditions of warfare were in Mesopotamia one can only vaguely hint: Heat (130 degrees in the tents!), marshes, sand that you breathe and eat, sand-flies, mosquitoes, and—flies!

> "The flies in the tents, dugouts, and trenches, unless seen, were unbelievable. To describe them is to hazard's one reputation for truth. You could not eat without swallowing flies. You waved your spoon of porridge in the air to shake them off; you put your biscuits and bully beef in your pocket, and surreptitiously conveyed them in closed fist to your mouth, but you swallowed flies all the same. They settled in clouds on everything. When you wrote you would not see the end of your pen. I overtook a squadron of cavalry, and . . . I thought they were wearing chain-armor. I had walked my horse beside them some minutes before I discovered that what looked like mail was the steely-blue metallic mesh of flies. . . . One in twenty, perhaps, will bite. . . . In one camp I struck a species which could bite through cord riding-breeches. . . . The old campaigner consoled us. . . . 'The heat kills them.' 'What do you call really hot?' I asked. 'Oh, about 112 degrees in one's tent. Of course, it goes up to anything—130 degrees or more.'"

There was more to fight in Mesopotamia than Turks and Arabs!

The preceding affords merely hints of the photographic, almost Kiplingesque, material in the first of the two volumes here under notice. We have read Philip Gibbs. Even he does not excel Mr. Candler in the vivid style of a narrator. And Mr. Candler has campaigns to tell of, conditions to describe, that in many respects make France and Belgium seem almost desirable. Volume two tells the story of what happened after Kut. It is as photographic of the campaigns, the forces, the Arabs and Turks and Syrians and country as volume one. We shall have official reports of the Mesopotamian campaigns, but this work, we warrant, will have more popularity, as it gives a clearer impression than any other. It is as good as we can hope for, a splendid piece of "observing" and writing, easily one of the most interesting and popular of the many "war-books."

---

**Athletic Note.**—In the last five years Germany has won the following international championships:

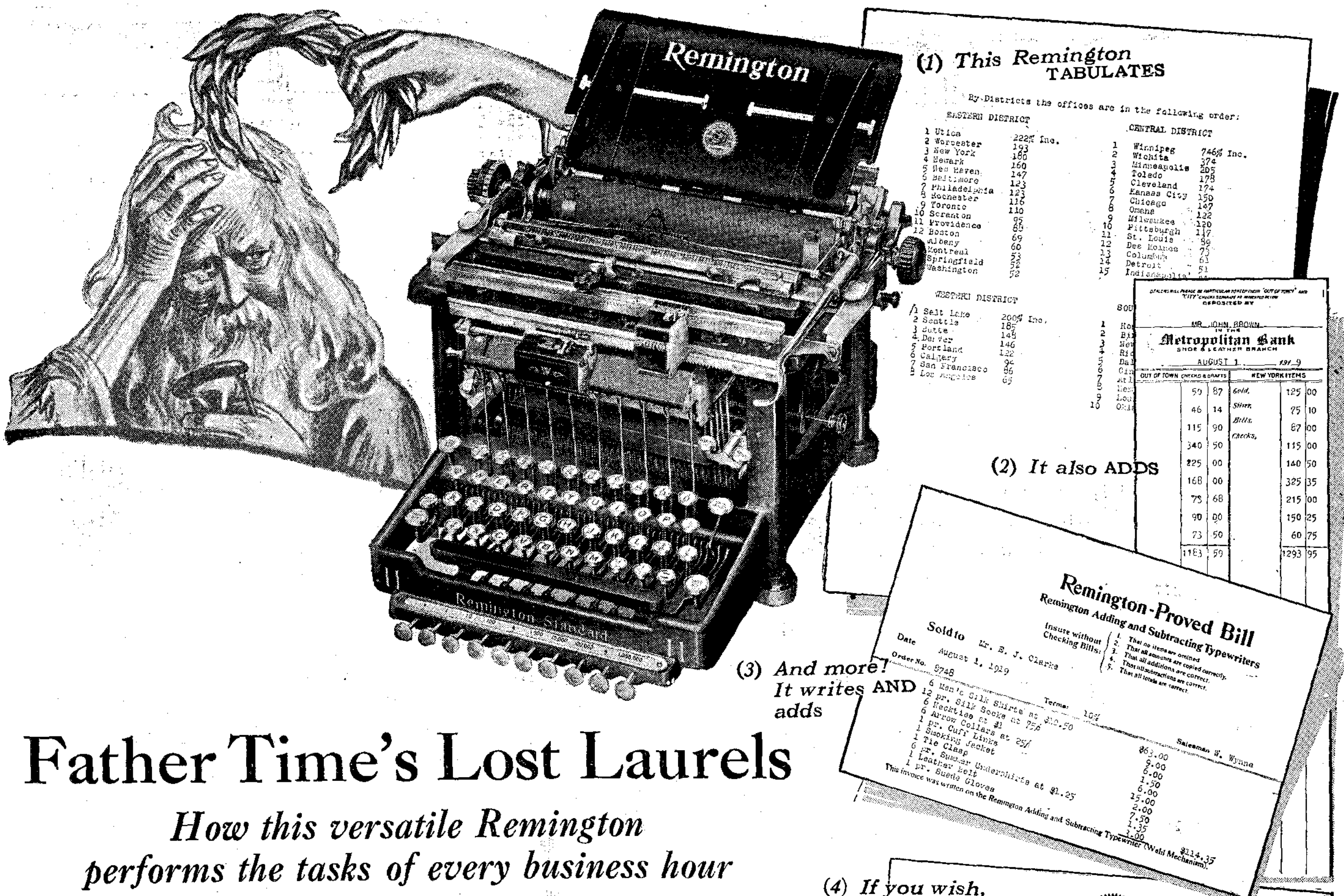
Scrapping the paper.
Putting the 42-centimeter shot.
Looting the loot.
Lifting the châteaux furniture.
Recrossing the Rhine.
Vaulting out of Poland.
Paying the bill.—*New York Evening Post.*

---

**Tough Ancestry.**—"Of course, I don't know," began the sarcastic boarder, "but it strikes me this chicken—"

"Now, what's the matter with the chicken?" interrupted the landlady.

"Oh, nothing," answered the lodger, "only it is evidently the offspring of a hard-boiled egg."—*Tit-Bits.*


Remington
Remington Standard
(1) This Remington TABULATES
(2) It also ADDS
(3) And more! It writes AND adds

By Districts the offices are in the following order:

EASTERN DISTRICT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Utica | 222% Inc. |
| 2 | Worcester | 193 |
| 3 | New York | 180 |
| 4 | Newark | 160 |
| 5 | New Haven | 147 |
| 6 | Baltimore | 123 |
| 7 | Philadelphia | 123 |
| 8 | Rochester | 116 |
| 9 | Toronto | 110 |
| 10 | Scranton | 95 |
| 11 | Providence | 85 |
| 12 | Boston | 69 |
| | Albany | 60 |
| | Montreal | 53 |
| | Springfield | 52 |
| | Washington | 52 |

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| 1 | Winnipeg | 746% Inc. |
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| 3 | Minneapolis | 205 |
| 4 | Toledo | 178 |
| 5 | Cleveland | 174 |
| 6 | Kansas City | 150 |
| 7 | Chicago | 147 |
| 8 | Omaha | 122 |
| 9 | Milwaukee | 120 |
| 10 | Pittsburgh | 117 |
| 11 | St. Louis | 89 |
| 12 | Des Moines | 75 |
| 13 | Columbus | 63 |
| 14 | Detroit | 51 |

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MR. JOHN BROWN
IN THE
Metropolitan Bank
SHOE & LEATHER BRANCH
AUGUST 1 1919

| OUT OF TOWN CHECKS & DRAFTS | | | NEW YORK ITEMS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 59 | 87 | Gold, | 125 | 00 |
| | 46 | 14 | Silver, | 75 | 10 |
| | 115 | 90 | Bills, | 87 | 00 |
| | 340 | 50 | Checks, | 115 | 00 |
| | 225 | 00 | | 140 | 50 |
| | 168 | 00 | | 325 | 35 |
| | 75 | 68 | | 215 | 00 |
| | 90 | 00 | | 150 | 25 |
| | 73 | 50 | | 60 | 75 |
| | 1183 | 59 | | 1293 | 95 |

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Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriters

Insure without Checking Bills:
1. That no items are omitted
2. That all amounts are copied correctly.
3. That all additions are correct.
4. That all subtractions are correct.
5. That all totals are correct.

Sold to Mr. E. J. Clarke
Date August 1, 1919
Order No. 8748
Terms: 10%
Salesman W. Wynne

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 Man's Silk Shirts at $10.50 | $63.00 |
| 12 pr. Silk Socks at 75¢ | 9.00 |
| 6 Neckties at $1 | 6.00 |
| 6 Arrow Collars at 25¢ | 1.50 |
| 1 pr. Cuff Links | 6.00 |
| 1 Smoking Jacket | 15.00 |
| 1 Tie Clasp | 2.00 |
| 6 pr. Summer Undershirts at $1.25 | 7.50 |
| 1 Leather Belt | 1.35 |
| 1 pr. Suede Gloves | 3.00 |
| | $114.35 |

This invoice was written on the Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter (Wahl Mechanism).

# Father Time's Lost Laurels

## *How this versatile Remington performs the tasks of every business hour*

A CALLER is coming to you. It will pay you to leave the word "Show him in." He is the Remington Salesman! His work is to translate "Time Lost" into "Dollars Saved."

He will tell you of that energetic saver of office time—

**The Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter—Wahl Mechanism**

This machine is often called—"The Universal Machine for Office Work."

LET'S see how this versatile business helper carries through a profitable day's work. A day's work that sends your typist home on time, feeling "The machine worked harder—but I didn't."

9 A. M.

Office forms to be filled in, such as price lists and specifications. This Remington is a tabulating typewriter. The special Remington set key enables your operator to set instantly for one form and to change as quickly for another. And this machine adds, if you wish, while it types and gives error-proof totals in the bargain. Time saved—money saved.

11 A. M.

Listing and adding; for example, cash slips or bank deposits. Touch one lever and presto!—your Remington becomes a complete adding machine—simple, swift, accurate. Time saved—money saved!

2 P. M.

Billing and charging to be done, or statement writing or sales reports. Go! This "Universal Machine for Office Work" now writes—adds *as* it writes—and checks absolutely each addition or subtraction. Time saved—money saved!

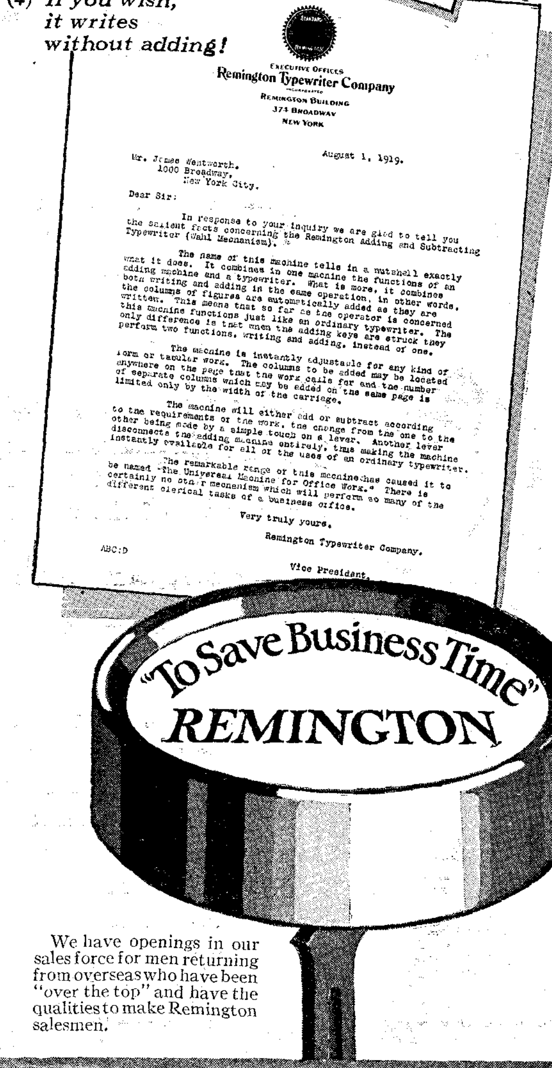
4 P. M.

A few "last-minute" letters to answer. Your many-sided Remington quickly answers the emergency—and the letters.

FATHER TIME is marking up against your profits his total of "Time Lost." He won't wait! Don't you! Act now.

In 177 American cities and all the surrounding towns your phone or letter will bring the Remington salesman to your desk.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY, *Incorporated*
374 Broadway, New York
Branches Everywhere


(4) If you wish, it writes without adding!
STANDARD
REMINGTON
"To Save Business Time"
REMINGTON

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
Remington Typewriter Company
INCORPORATED
REMINGTON BUILDING
374 BROADWAY
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August 1, 1919.

Mr. James Wentworth.
1000 Broadway,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

In response to your inquiry we are glad to tell you the salient facts concerning the Remington Adding and Subtracting Typewriter (Wahl Mechanism).

The name of this machine tells in a nutshell exactly what it does. It combines in one machine the functions of an adding machine and a typewriter. What is more, it combines both writing and adding in the same operation, in other words, the columns of figures are automatically added as they are written. This means that so far as the operator is concerned this machine functions just like an ordinary typewriter. The only difference is that when the adding keys are struck they perform two functions, writing and adding, instead of one.

The machine is instantly adjustable for any kind of form or tabular work. The columns to be added may be located anywhere on the page that the work calls for and the number of separate columns which may be added on the same page is limited only by the width of the carriage.

The machine will either add or subtract according to the requirements of the work, the change from the one to the other being made by a simple touch on a lever. Another lever disconnects the adding machine entirely, thus making the machine instantly available for all of the uses of an ordinary typewriter.

The remarkable range of this machine has caused it to be named "The Universal Machine for Office Work." There is certainly no other mechanism which will perform so many of the different clerical tasks of a business office.

Very truly yours,

Remington Typewriter Company.

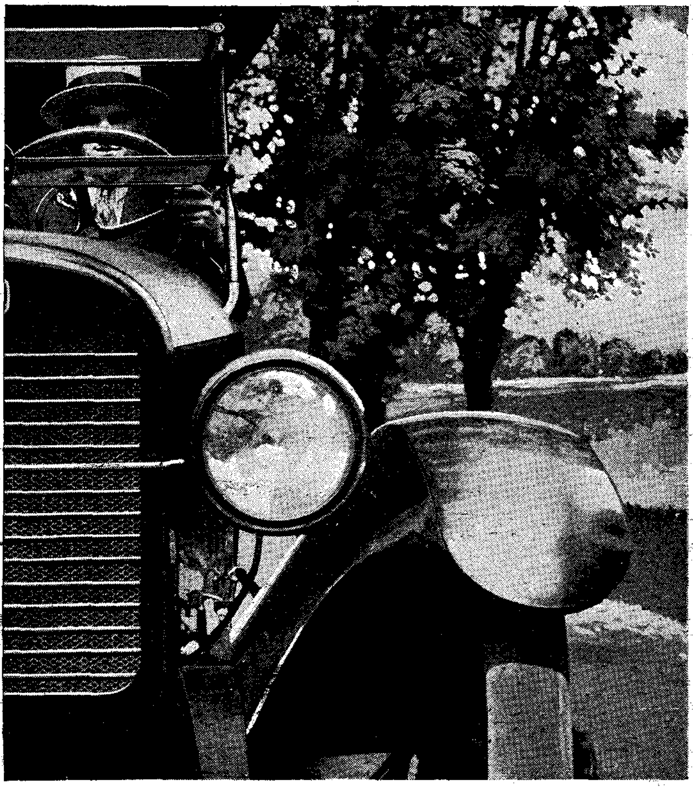
Vice President.

ABC:D

We have openings in our sales force for men returning from overseas who have been "over the top" and have the qualities to make Remington salesmen.

# REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

*In cold weather the shutters close automatically, insuring the proper heat for the most efficient operation of the engine.*



*In warm weather the shutters open wide, insuring the efficient cooling of the engine under the most severe driving conditions.*

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TO maintain the motor automatically at an unchanging temperature, regardless of changes in climate or season, is the function of Harrison Shutter-Controlled Radiators for automobiles.

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**HARRISON** *Shutter-Controlled Hexagon* **Radiators**

## EUGENICS IN THE JUNGLE

TRIBES we class as "savage" may possibly be headed for some desirable things in a more direct fashion than we who call ourselves civilized. This is the conclusion of a writer in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.), who describes, under the above head, some of the customs of the Caingang Indians, of Brazil. This primitive tribe has already made, according to this chronicler, some advances in eugenics that we, "entangled in the intricacies of our clothed and soaped existence" are still "obscurely struggling" to reach. For instance, they divide their children, at an early age, into groups within which marriage is to be forbidden. This division, the writer asserts, is effected on eugenic grounds, and the prohibition prevents unfit unions and tends to preserve and improve tribal strength and health. When they are successful in war, these Indians adopt the children of the defeated tribe and let the adults return unharmed. Child-welfare, in other words, seems to be an important item in their schedule of tribal customs. We read:

> "In the interior of Brazil, in the midst of dense tropical vegetation and animal life, including swarming clouds of mosquitoes, dwell the Caingang Indians. They are a primitive tribe, coming into contact with civilization only casually and at intervals. But many of their customs compare, at least in results attained, very favorably with those of peoples who pride themselves on their high civilization. They are a sturdy race, the Caingangs, altho their numbers have been greatly depleted by malaria and by certain of the white man's diseases—the common head cold, for instance, and measles, etc., regarded comparatively lightly by the white man, are invariably fatal to the Caingangs.
>
> "The two most interesting features of the Caingang tribal organization, from our point of view, are the curiously democratic manner of association of the family units within the tribe, and what can only be called a eugenic tendency manifested in their custom of classifying their children at an early age in respect to their future matrimonial possibilities. The family unit appears to be the most stable link between individuals of the tribe. The custom of polygamy obtains, as in most barbarous (and in not a few so-called civilized) southerly peoples, but the beginnings of the feminist movement are not unknown to the Caingangs. Contact with the disturbing civilization of the white man is supposed to be the cause of a certain turbulence among the Indian women that occasionally troubles the calm of tribal married life. The women, perceiving that the Brazilian white woman is privileged to have a mate all to herself, have, in certain instances, rebelled at being compelled to share their husbands. Ordinarily, when a Caingang woman evinces dislike to the man chosen for her, to the extent of actually repelling his advances, she is chained inside a hut until she changes her mind. This is, as a rule, regarded as a good old tribal custom, by the women as well as the men, but recently an instance occurred where a woman—contaminated, as we have said, by a realization of the white woman's superior privileges—actually committed suicide rather than share her husband with another. This is said on good authority to be the first single instance of a manifestation of jealousy in the history of the tribe!
>
> "We are accustomed to thinking of Indian tribes as centering around a chief, primarily a war-leader. The Caingangs acknowledge no ruler or leader, altho they are no exception to other Indian tribes so far as being in a perpetual state of war with neighboring tribes is concerned. They are really quite modern, not to say orthodox, in this respect. Their declarations of war are couched in terms of extreme disapprobation of their enemies, who are sincerely considered by them as the lowest, most villainous of human creatures. Indeed, their method of declaring war, if adopted by civilized nations, would do away at one sweep with our widely condemned practise of secret diplomacy. The chosen emissary of war among the Caingangs, selected for his physique and powerful lungs, strides forth into the forests and in loud and sincere accents catalogs the vices of those particular neighbors upon whom it has been decided to wage war. If the enemy chances to be in the immediate neighborhood, results follow rapidly. But if—as not infrequently happens—the objectionable tribe is pursuing its villainous course ten miles or more in the distance, the performance has to be repeated at intervals until the words are at last overheard, or until the edge has worn off the Caingang anger, in which case the projected war lapses automatically.
>
> "When war actually takes place, however, the procedure is no less interesting and thought-provoking. The braves fight with long, polished poles, prepared especially for the purpose, until they are either exhausted or extinct. At the psychological moment the women of the tribes rush in and separate the warriors, and such of the vanquished as are capable of so doing, depart. So far as our informant—a Brazilian doctor, who spent some time among the Caingangs studying their customs—knows, no prisoners are taken except the children. The emphasis on the children is what primarily arouses our interest in this amazing Indian tribe. They are forever recruiting their ranks from among the children of their enemies. They bring these 'foreign' children into the tribe—not, after all, so different from their own children, but sufficiently unlike to stand out distinctly among the regular Caingang offspring, both as children and adults, even to the eye of the casual white observer—and bring them up as their own. The small strangers are evidently well treated by their abductors, for the latter seem to have no difficulty in persuading them eventually to go into battle against their own relatives when the need arises.
>
> "This practise of the Caingangs of recruiting their numbers can not be considered as any sort of 'slave-making.' It seems far more likely that the custom arises from a genuine concern for and interest in the future of the race. The classification of children that we mentioned before supports this theory. All babies are looked over shortly after birth and placed in certain groups in regard to their future matings. Members of one favored group may marry a member of any of the other groups. But no individual may marry within its own group, in spite of the fact that the units are formed independently of the family relationships. Certain of the units are more restricted than others—

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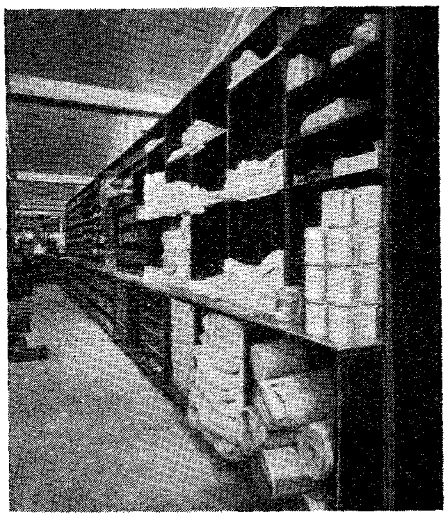

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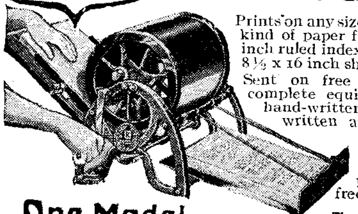

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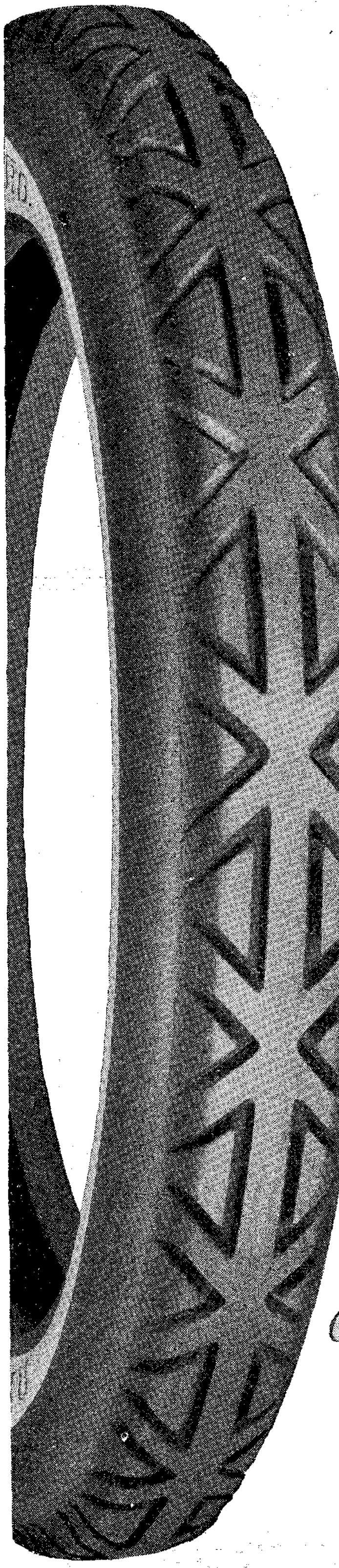

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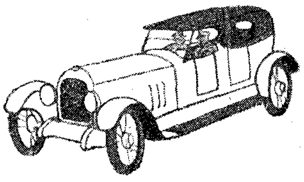

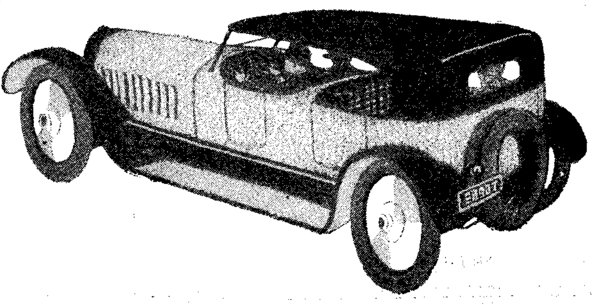

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

may seek mates from among one or two other groups only. Unfortunately, the Caingang philosophy underlying this interesting and unique classification is not understood.

"In dealing with a race which is as limited in vehicles of expression as this primitive tribe, it is difficult enough to get bare facts—almost impossible to get at the underlying theory. The Caingang language, which Dr. Souza studied with great care, consists almost exclusively of verbs, and not too many of those. The most highly intelligent and educated of the Indians can count to three, no further, and their attempts to express estimates of larger numbers are more comic than successful. Dr. Souza was, accordingly, unable to ascertain on just what principle the classification of children proceeded, but he did make sure of the fact and of the general purpose—the limitation of matings between individual members of the race for some obscure good involved for the tribe. It is indeed astonishing to find among such primitive people a realization, however obscurely exprest, of the ill-results of indiscriminate matings. Evidently, since, as we have pointed out, there is no acknowledged chief or ruling power among the Caingangs, this realization of the forces of heredity must be very strong and universally felt among the members of the tribe. Further study of these enterprising Indians is promised and we await its results with the greatest interest. It would be of peculiar interest to ascertain just what phases of heredity have appealed to them so stirringly as to initiate and maintain so enlightened a custom as the careful supervision of matings between individual members of the tribe."

## SCIENCE'S CURE FOR SOCIETY'S BLUNDERS

THE structure of our modern society is honey-combed with mistakes, which it is the mission of science to detect and rectify. This would appear to be the thesis maintained by President Maynard M. Metcalf, of the Ohio Academy of Science, in his address at its recent annual meeting, printed as a leading article in *Science* (New York). Dr. Metcalf enumerates some of these fundamental blunders, among which he thinks are the adoption of a single metal as a medium of exchange, the private ownership of land and of natural resources, the use of insurance as a substitute for prevention, permission of traffic in alcoholic beverages, war as a means of settling international disputes, the exemption of the rich from social service, and unrestricted breeding of the human race. Probably few would agree with Dr. Metcalf in all of his items, but his general thesis might easily meet with universal acceptance, and we quote and condense what he says about it, without dwelling on his defense of his particulars. We read:

"Science *versus* tradition, experiment *versus* conformity to convention, scrutiny *versus* blind faith, reason *versus* custom. Community life is dependent upon the dominance of social custom. A group of individuals each of whom went his own independent and unpredictable way would not form a real community. The conservative tendency in men, the habit of thinking and doing as their fathers thought and did, is essential in enabling them to live and work together as a cooperating society rather than be a mass of contending rival units. And one of the chief services this conservatism renders to human society lies in the difficulty which it presents to the entrance and adoption of new and strange conceptions or lines of conduct. The struggle for existence among social ideas is the scientific experimental laboratory for society, and the whole social experimental method is dependent upon the natural human conservatism which causes and makes intense this struggle through which social ideas must pass to be accepted. . . .

"Most social customs have had a long development. Nearly every one has had an embryological and larval and adolescent history, and it is of keen interest to trace any such custom back through its successive periods to the germ from which it started. During the period of development and growth the custom is built into society and becomes almost a part of its organization. Changing it is like changing a physiological habit, removing it involves a surgical operation. It is not difficult to understand that such customs have the strongest hold upon society and upon most individual men.

"Yet it is surprizingly easy, if one cultivates the habit, to adopt a detached attitude and to view these customs as scientific phenomena to be observed and appraised without prejudice. It is still more surprizing to see how many of our important social customs, when so viewed, are without scientific warrant, are indeed socially absurd.

"The study of science, if properly conducted, and the study of other subjects by the scientific method, tend to free the mind from tradition and to lead one out into larger outlooks. One general type of scientific study especially seems to have this liberating, enlarging effect. I mean study in those fields of science in which the outworking from cause to effect occupies such immense, unthinkable stretches of time that the element of time loses its interest. Evolutionary studies, whether of living things or of Earth forms or stellar systems, involve such unthinkable lapses of time that the student neglects the time element and focuses his attention rather on the outworking of the principles involved. The economist or sociologist thinks usually in years or decades. The student of organic evolution, the geologist, the astronomer, rarely thinks in terms of time and when he does his time is measured in aeons, not in years. His thought centers in the outworking of the influences in operation and not upon the time it takes them to reach their goal. The oppositions to be overcome, the delays to be met, by these cosmic forces mean little or nothing. The student in these subjects comes to despise time as an element in his problems. The field is too vast for time to be of any interest. It is the principles involved, the outworking relations between phenomena, that command his thought.

"Might it not be worth while to think occasionally of our economic and social problems in this same spirit? Why not do some of our social thinking in terms not of years or of decades, but rather in terms of decades of centuries, freeing our minds

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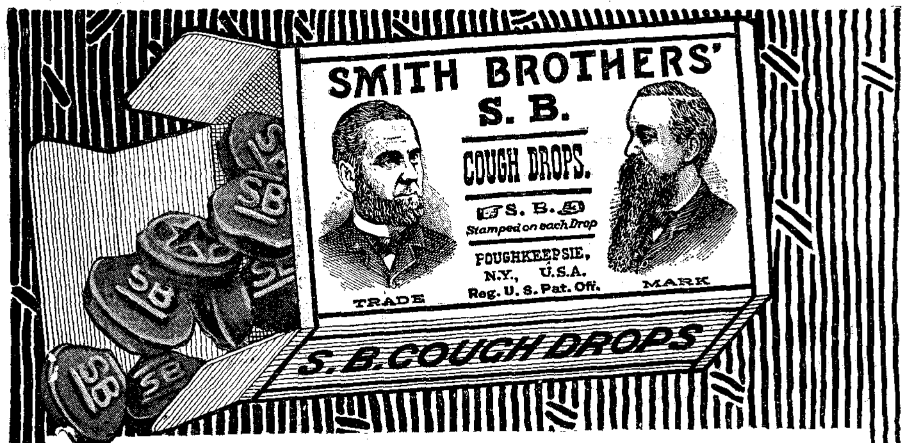

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

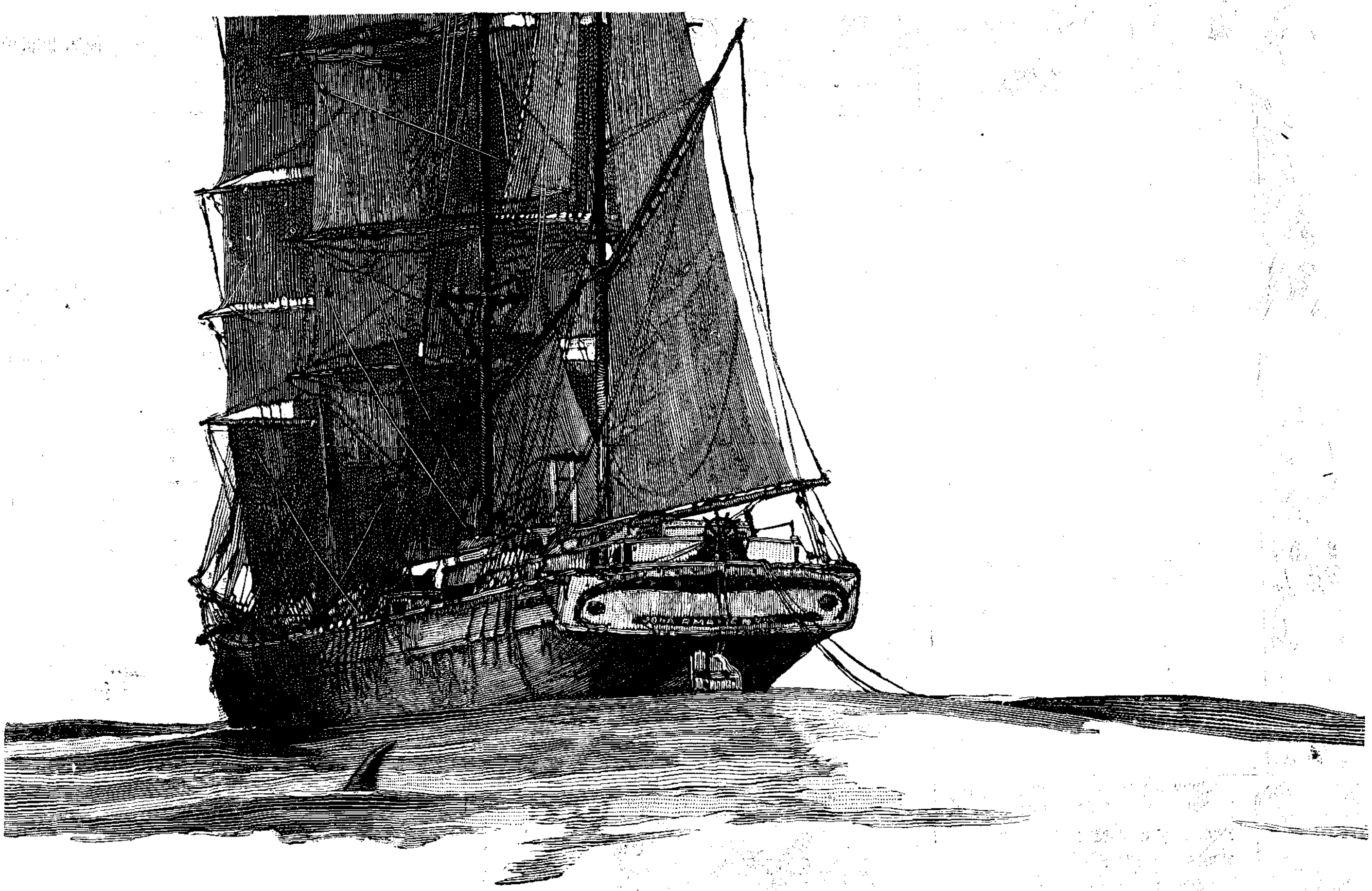
from the shackles of the immediate with its confusion and its obstacles, and rising to the vision of things as they are and their necessary ultimate outworkings? In my twenty years of teaching I have watched many a student of organic evolution catching this broader view and learning, in his attitude to life and its problems, not to dwell wholly amid the details of the present but to appreciate as well something of the timeless march of the principles of truth.

"If one has caught this idea and has spent occasional periods in the endeavor to grasp not the mass of detail but the more fundamental relations, he will find, I think, that his mind has been somewhat freed from its traditionalism. He will thereafter be a bit more open-minded toward unfamiliar ideas. The beginnings of freedom may be his."

Dr. Metcalf goes on to state his belief that the organization of society is to be decidedly changed, that manhood rights and interests are to receive more emphasis in comparison with those of property, and that selfish use of power will be frowned upon and restrained. We have vanquished slavery and the special privilege of birth. The fight against the undue privilege of wealth, which is now on, will be harder, he thinks, than either of the others and more searching in its test of the strength of our social bonds. He goes on:

"Any attempt to suppress the movement toward social rebuilding I believe not only to be foredoomed to failure in the end, but also to be extremely dangerous. Sitting on the lid beneath which is seething a deep discontent will merely delay action until the forces become beyond control, and will result in a dire explosion. Bolshevism and I. W. W. outrage will result and the civilization of the world will go into the melting-pot. The great movement of the mass of mankind, the world round, toward reorganization of society upon a basis giving to all men a more just share in the organization, the control and the rewards of industry and in the joys of life is to-day so powerful and the stimulus from the Great War is so intense that all nations will be stirred to the depths. Who are we in America that we should escape our share of the world travail in the birth of the new order?

"Traditional conceptions will not help us here. Self-interest is no safe guide. Indeed our greatest dangers are from prejudice and selfishness. The American labor-unions and organized capital must change their intensely selfish prewar spirit if they are to cooperate successfully in the work of reconstruction. Collective bargaining for the adjustment of the interests of organized labor and capital, with no representation of and little concern for the interests of the general public, will not take us far toward the true goal. Similarly the general prejudice of organized capital against socialistic tendencies is a hindrance to its rendering effective service in the solution of the problems. Labor's present feeling that it is working in considerable measure to increase the already undue profits of the capitalist develops an unsocial spirit, and so long as the present plan of organization of industry persists it is difficult to see how a more wholesome spirit can be engendered and fostered. The fine war-service of both labor and capital shows



# THE DOLDRUMS

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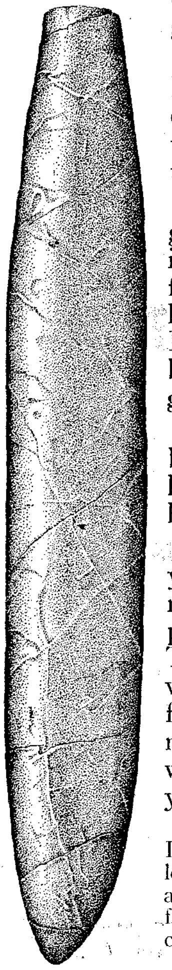

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION

*Continued*

a capacity for unselfish cooperation, if we can but organize society in such a way that all may feel that they are working directly for the common good and are getting a fair share of the rewards of their labor. The English labor party and such Americans as Brandeis, Wilson, and Baker have their faces set toward the new day, and are both open-minded and broad-minded. In such as they, not in the present spirit of American labor-unions, lies chief hope of leadership. If, instead of opposition to the seething social forces we may have sympathetic guidance, there is hope of progress without cataclysmic disaster. The tremendous energy of the forces now stirring in society is too valuable to be wasted even if we could suppress it. It should be guided into the performance of valuable work. Led off through the proper channels and connected with the reorganized machinery of society, it could do great things. But it must be led to service of society as a whole and not to service of any privileged class, proletariat, *bourgeoisie*, or aristocracy.

"Class prejudice, class rivalries, class hatreds, any organized or individual self-seeking at the expense of others, must be fought wherever found and the open, unselfish mind promoted. In leading and in upholding the hands of the leaders the men of true scientific spirit will effectively serve. They will be the leaven, helping the people to understand and accept the new order. The road to the new and better order is through intelligence and altruism, through appreciation of and devotion to the truth, that is, through the scientific spirit."

### FASHIONS IN DRUGS

VARYING vogues in drugs are quoted in *The Lancet* (London, May 31) from Director Grimbert, of the central pharmacy serving all the Paris hospitals, who has published figures for the last decade. Says this paper:

"Our Paris correspondent, to whom we owe the information, acutely remarks that a drug, tho at one time abandoned for others, may return to favor again later at their expense. He recalls Trousseau's aphorism, addrest to a patient for whom he was prescribing, 'Take this quickly, while it is still a cure.' Mr. Grimbert finds that the consumption of 'classical remedies' has remained practically stationary for the last twenty years; under this heading he includes morphin hydrochlorid (forty pounds annually), cocain hydrochlorid (twenty-two pounds), sulfates of sodium and magnesium, bicarbonate of sodium, bismuth subnitrate, antimony, rhubarb, and senna. Other drugs the use of which has not changed materially during the decade under review are opium (eighty pounds), laudanum, quinin sulfate, pyramidon, naphthol, benzonaphthol, chloroform, sodium cacodylate, and adrenalin. Antiseptics, with the exception of formol, are rapidly losing vogue in Paris, and this applies also to the iodids and bromids. A more gradual decline is to be noted in the employment of hydrogen peroxid, trional, sulfonal, glycerin, cod-liver oil, and quinin. There is a rapid increase in the use of novarsenobenzol (8,500 doses in 1912, 130,000 in 1918), aspirin, formol, urotropin, theobromin, veronal, and iodotannic sirup; and a rise, less rapid but

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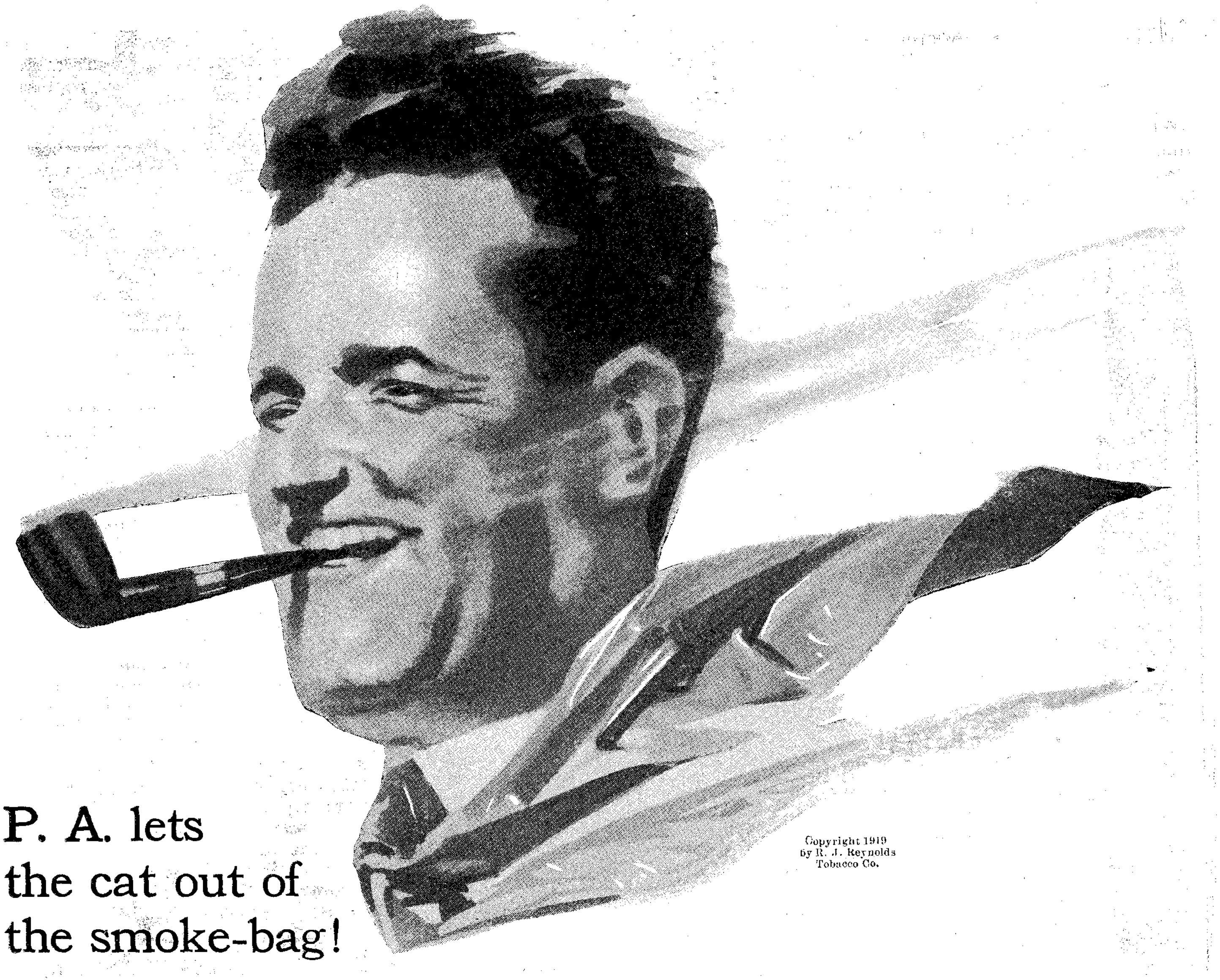

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In just about two shakes of a lamb's tail you know you've hit a game that has army golf frazzled—fussing up a jimmy pipe that's packed a'brim full of Prince Albert tobacco!

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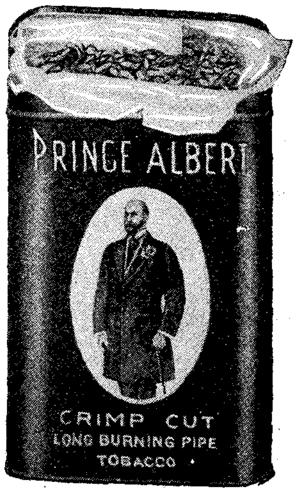

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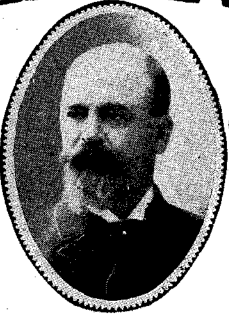


Ten minutes after each meal

THOUSANDS of business men and business women leave their offices every day at noon with these words on their lips—"I am just going out to snatch a bite of lunch—I'll be back immediately."

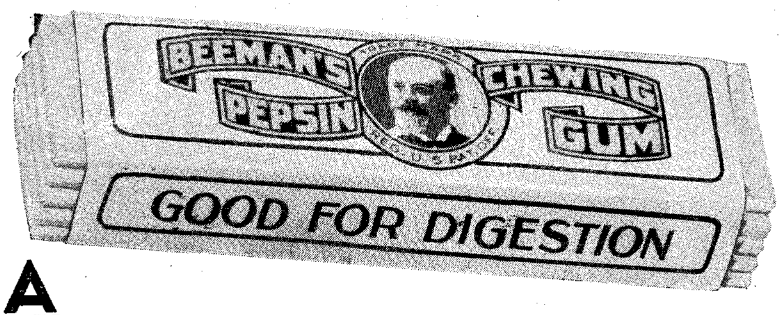
Then, they go to some "hurry-up lunch place," and give to the chewing of their entire meal the time that should belong to almost a single mouthful.

Later in the afternoon their work lags, and their speed is cut down anywhere from 25% to 75%.

Food that has not been properly supplied with saliva will not digest properly, and, as everyone knows, improperly digested food will upset anyone.

People who eat their food hurriedly will find if they chew my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum ten minutes after each meal that it supplies in a measure what has been lacking at the meal hour, and hence will help their digestion.

D E Beeman



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still considerable, in the use of collargol, protargol, sulfuric ether, sodium benzoate, tincture of iodin, and endocrane extracts. Others are uncertain in their popularity, such as glycerophosphate of calcium, methyl salicylate, and calomel. Certain popular drugs have only recently been inscribed on the official list—*e.g.*, novocain in 1908, colloidal silver in 1909, arsenobenzol in 1911, novarsenobenzol in 1912, and galyl in 1915. Other new remedies still on trial in Paris hospitals include certain colloidal metals and organotherapeutic extracts prepared for intravenous medication."

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### MINING THE BATTLE-FIELDS

THE battle-fields of France are being mined for steel. As the result of a personal visit to all the Great-War areas of the erstwhile Western Front, Mr. C. D. Snow, commercial attaché of the United States Embassy, has made an interesting report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, part of which we quote in abstract from *The Iron Age* (New York, June 26). Says this paper:

"Since the armistice, salvaging of metal on a large scale has been going on in all of the war-areas of the West Front. Thousands of tons of scrap steel have been salvaged from all the battle-fields. A good share of this salvage work has been done by the troops of the Allied armies, but also a large amount of it has been done by the German prisoners of war. At practically all the railroad stations in the neighborhood of Étain and Bar-le-Duc train-loads can be seen of the crooked, rusted barbed-wire entanglement rods, stacked up like cordwood, waiting for shipment. There are small mountains of miscellaneous scrap-iron, and piles of heavy corrugated steel sheets are a characteristic sight in salvage dumps and railroad yards throughout the battle regions. In the center and toward the eastern end of the line this work has been carried nearer to completion than at the northwestern end. In the northwest, along the British front, the salvage work has proceeded a bit more slowly, perhaps, but certainly not less thoroughly. In the winter and spring just passed German prisoners of war were going over the shell-shot battle-fields which had been a part of the British front, tearing down the corrugated iron shelters, picking up 'duds' or unexploded shells, clearing the thickets of barbed wire and chevaux-de-frise, storing and piling up all the salvaged metal in the dumps and loading it on the freight-cars and canal- or river-barges. In the salvage dumps you can see wrecks of camions, tanks of all descriptions, great piles of metal helmets, rifles, bayonets, knives, shells and shell-cases, machine guns, and, in fact, all the metal débris of warfare. But the one lasting impression made on most observers is that of acres of corrugated steel sheets and barbed wire and the twisted rods around which the barbed-wire entanglements had been made. In a good many areas, the artillery-fire had been so intense that the soil has been ruined for agricultural purposes. In such cases the salvaging is simply to remove the dangerous explosive agents and recover the metal junk. In the agricultural districts, however, in cases where the shelling was comparatively light and the land had been dug up to make trenches, the salvage work is closely tied up with that of agricultural reconstruction."

## CURRENT EVENTS

### PEACE PRELIMINARIES

July 23.—Former President William Howard Taft in two letters to Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee, outlines six reservations to the Covenant of the League of Nations. They are the right of the United States to withdraw unconditionally at the end of ten years; that self-governing colonies should not be represented on the League Council at the same time with the mother government; that upon two years' notice the United States could cease to be a member of the League without further formality; that the functioning of the Council under Article X shall be advisory only; that the Monroe Doctrine be reserved for administration by the United States; that differences between nations regarding immigration, tariff, and other domestic questions shall not be left to the League to settle.

To show its concurrence in the terms imposed upon them, America will sign the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria and Turkey, according to an announcement made by the State Department, altho this country never has been actually at war with those countries.

Reports from Paris state that France will offer to take over American military property in France, consisting mainly of docks, railways, and real estate at one-fifth of its cost to the Americans.

Negotiations begin between German and French delegations for the transfer of the coal-mines of the Sarre Valley to France, says a report from Paris.

July 24.—Washington reports assertions in Japanese circles there that in the event that the American Senate should make any reservations or changes substantially affecting the principle on which the Peace Treaty is drawn, the Japanese Government might also attempt to make reservations, including, possibly, provisions to safeguard the principle of racial discrimination.

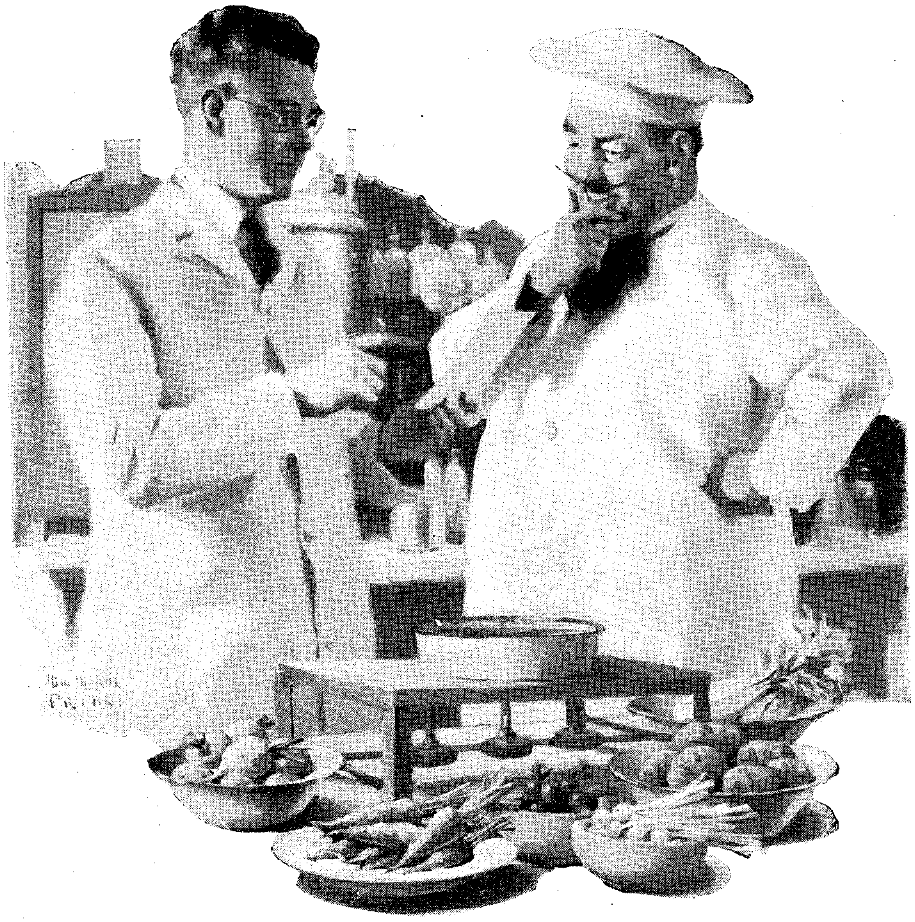
The Baltic Commission of the Peace Conference presents a report recommending that the Aland Islands, between Sweden and Finland, be neutralized under the guaranty of the League of Nations.

July 25.—According to a report from Paris, Roumania and Serbia are to receive the greater part of more than a billion francs in indemnity demanded under the Bulgarian peace terms, which are nearly finished. The rest will be given to Greece, it is said.

President Wilson, commenting on the Taft reservations, is reported in Washington dispatches as saying that he would prefer an amendment under which the United States does not assume any obligation under the League until after ten years rather than the Taft plan of withdrawing at the end of ten years.

Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, lays before the Senate what he says is an official copy of China's protest at Versailles against the Shantung settlement, according to a Washington dispatch. In this protest Japan's promise to return Kiaochow is characterized as "illusory." It further recites that the treaties resulting in Japan's claim to Kiaochow were made under intimidation and that Japan's real aim in entering the war against Germany was to strengthen her own position in the Far East.

According to the report of an inter-Allied commission just submitted in Paris, Bulgarian oppression in eastern



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A VAN CAMP SOUP requires as high as 19 savory ingredients. And some soups consume up to 23 hours in the making.

Our culinary experts have spent years in perfecting a single Van Camp Soup. Hundreds of blends were compared.

You get more than a ready-made soup in Van Camp's. You get a superlative soup—the best soup of that kind ever served, in homes or hotels, in France or America.

### It Won the Prize in Paris

Most Van Camp Soups are based on famous Parisian recipes that won prizes in Paris.

A noted chef from the Hotel Ritz in Paris brought them to our kitchens. Then our scientific cooks—men with college training—give them multiplied delights.

They studied ingredients and fixed standards for them. They compared countless blends and methods. Then, when they attained the utmost, every detail of the process was fixed in a formula. And the Van Camp chefs forever follow that formula exactly.

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Now hostesses who know them serve Van Camp's Soups at every formal dinner—better soups than Paris ever served.

Van Camp Soups are the guest soups. But they are also the every-day soups. They cost no more than ordinary, ever-ready soups.

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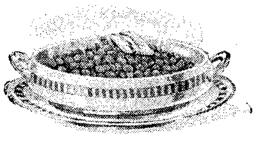

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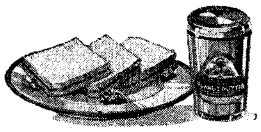

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Macedonia during the period of occupation of that territory resulted in the reduction of the population by nearly 100,000 and the death of some 32,000 inhabitants of hunger and ill-treatment.

July 26.—According to Tokyo advices, the Japanese Government sends a representative to the Shantung peninsula to conduct a special investigation of conditions there preparatory to negotiations with China for the restoration of its sovereignty over the territory controlled by Japan under the German peace terms. The negotiations, it is indicated by officials, will be initiated after ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Privy Council, which, it is said, may be expected before September 15.

Dispatches from Paris state that the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decides to send a communication to the Hungarian people advising them that if they eject the Bela Kun Government, and institute a government with which the Conference can deal, the blockade will be lifted and food-relief provided.

July 27.—The Supreme Council, says a report from Paris, accepts Marshal Foch's report on the boundary between the Poles and the Lithuanians, whereby the Poles shall move into Suvalki and withdraw to a line running northeast from Suvalki.

July 29.—President Wilson sends a message to Congress submitting the draft of the proposed treaty with France under which the United States agrees to aid France in case of German aggression.

A Paris report states that Austria has been granted seven additional days for the consideration of the peace terms. August 6 will be the final day on which the Austrian representatives may submit inquiries.

A London dispatch says that under plans being considered by the Peace Council, control of the territory formerly comprising German East Africa will be divided between Belgium and Great Britain.

### CENTRAL POWERS

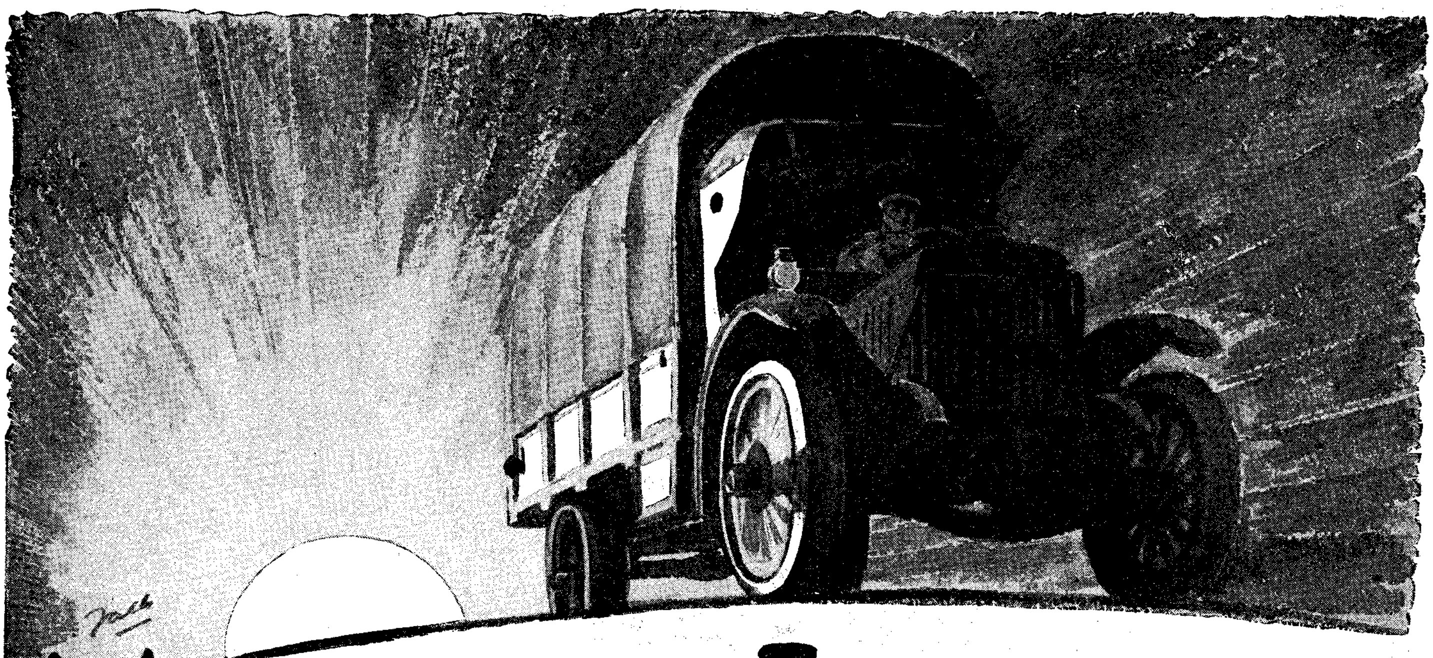
July 23.—A report from Weimar says that in order to determine exactly how much property in Germany is available for taxation, the Government has decided to withdraw all current paper money which will be replaced by bonds or emergency paper. These in turn will be exchanged for new paper money, all the old paper money to be declared invalid.

July 26.—Advices received in Berlin report that disorderly conditions exist in Strasbourg, capital of Alsace. Sanguinary conflicts between the French military and civilians are alleged to have occurred.

July 27.—According to a report from Berlin, one of the most serious strikes in the history of Upper Silesia has broken out in Kattowitz, where the electric-light workers have walked out, ostensibly owing to Spartacan influence. The artificial lighting of the entire province has been cut off, coal-mines are not operating, and every industry that depends on electricity for power and light is threatened.

July 28.—The Hungarian Soviet troops meet with defeat at the Tisza River, being thrown back in disorder by the Roumanians, says a Vienna report.

July 29.—A Copenhagen dispatch states that in order to be protected, the people of Schleswig ask the Allies to occupy their territory when the plebiscites are held to determine whether they are to



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Your engine is no more reliable than its ignition system. The spark that fires the gas gives *life*. If it fails, the engine must stop.

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The Magneto is a sturdy, compact, self-contained device which generates the sparking current *within itself*. It is independent of lighting, starting or other electrical equipment. You never have to bother about it for it is *always* ready; an occasional drop of oil is all the attention it requires. It works and keeps on working, giving the intensely hot spark that is necessary for utmost efficiency, as long as the engine itself lasts.

The storage battery is necessary for starting and lighting—these are comforts; but ignition is an essential—much more important than either starting or lighting; therefore it is obvious that you should insist on an absolutely reliable ignition system, an independent system—a *proved* system.

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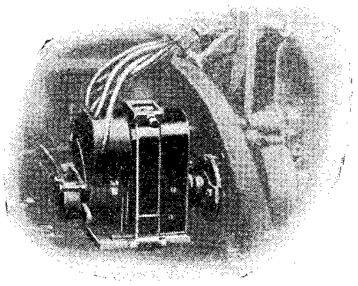
That is why you need the Magneto.



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"Tepeco" plumbing is china or porcelain, solid and substantial. Dirt does not readily cling to its glistening white surface, nor will that surface be worn away by scouring. With time, inferior materials will lose their sanitary value, dirt will adhere, the appearance become uninviting—the piece lose its usefulness.

Insist that all your plumbing fixtures be of "Tepeco" ware. A wise investment—a beautiful one. *If you intend to build or renovate your bathroom be sure to write for our instructive book, "Bathrooms of Character."*

**The Trenton Potteries Company**
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*World's Largest Makers of All-Clay Plumbing Fixtures*

remain under German rule or to become united with Denmark.

Alexander Garbai, President of the Hungarian Soviet Government, according to a Geneva dispatch, commits suicide in the Assembly Building at Budapest, after delivering a speech against the Soviet and Communist supporters and accusing Bela Kun, the Soviet leader, of forcing the nation to ruin.

The Hungarian People's Commissaries, says a report from Berlin, visit the Allied representative at Budapest and propose negotiations for the peaceful resignation of the Soviet and the formation of a new government.

A London report says that in connection with the recent Allied warning to Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, arrangements have been made for a Franco-Serbian advance into Hungary, in case the Allied demands are not complied with.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

July 23.—A London dispatch says that Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, sends a delegation to Kishinef, with an offer of peace to the commander of the Roumanian troops. Lenine offers to cede Bessarabia to Roumania on condition that Roumania shall prohibit Ukrainian citizens and bands of Admiral Kolchak from crossing the Roumanian frontier.

July 24.—A wireless report, received by the military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington, says that hunger, unrest, and disease had created an acute situation in Bolshevik territory, dissatisfaction and irritation among the workingmen having reached the highest point. The plants in Moscow are on strike, and the motto of the movement is "down with the *Soviets.*"

According to London advices, a mutiny breaks out among the Russian anti-Bolshevik troops on the Onega front, northeast of Petrograd, following the capture of Onega by Trotzky's army.

July 25.—A dispatch from Washington relates that President Wilson informs the Senate that the presence of American troops in Siberia is a vital element in the restoration of traffic on the Siberian railway, and that Siberia can be protected from a further period of chaos and anarchy only by keeping this railroad open for the transportation of the prime necessities of life for which the people there are looking to the United States and the Allies.

July 27.—General Petlura, the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik leader, sends a mission to Poland to discuss cooperation in fighting the Bolsheviki and driving them out of the Ukraine, says a Vienna report.

July 28.—A Copenhagen report states that the Polish advance into Galicia results in the occupation of all Galicia up to the River Zbrucz. It is said that the Poles have taken 6,500 prisoners, 41 guns, and vast quantities of other material.

### FOREIGN

July 23.—Official dispatches from Mexico City attempt to place the responsibility for the recent deaths of American sailors largely upon the men killed. One of the dispatches states that the sailors went up the river to Tamesi into rebel territory.

Great Britain names H. A. L. Fisher, President of the British Board of Education, Ambassador to the United States.

Announcements from Mexico reach Washington to the effect that Villa and Angeles have disbanded their revolutionary forces and that Felix Diaz, another revolutionist, has abandoned his campaign against the Carranza Government.

July 24.—Reports from San Salvador state that the Government of Honduras by prompt action has prevented the threatened revolution in that country.

July 25.—A Paris report states that the French Chamber of Deputies, following complaints as to the rough treatment which French colored soldiers are alleged to have received from the American military police in French ports, adopts a resolution "solemnly affirming the absolute equality of all men without distinction of race or color, and their right to the benefit and protection of all the laws of the country."

Croatian troops, says a Paris report, have rebelled and proclaimed an independent Croatian Republic.

A radio dispatch to Washington from the commander of the United States ship *Topeka* states that President Carranza has issued special instructions to the Mexican military authorities to make every effort to find the bandits who, on July 6, held up and robbed the crew of the United States ship *Wyoming*.

London reports that the coal strike in England, involving approximately a quarter of a million men, has been settled, and the order forbidding the export of coal withdrawn. The miners were assured by the Government of an advance in wages sufficient to overcome the reduction brought about by lessening the number of hours of work.

July 26.—The death of Sir Edward John Poynter, president of the Royal Academy of England, is reported from London.

July 28.—The British House of Commons votes a loan of $30,000,000 for irrigation, railway construction, and the development of 300,000 acres of land for the raising of cotton in the Sudan, according to a London dispatch. The main purpose of the measure is to promote African cotton cultivation in order to render Lancashire less dependent on the United States for cotton.

A San Salvador report states that a new revolutionary movement has broken out in Honduras, headed by Gen. Lopez Gutierrez, a presidential candidate.

July 29.—A wireless dispatch from Moscow to London reports that a Bolshevik rising has taken place in Bulgaria, in the garrison town of Amboli, where the garrison is said to have joined the revolutionists.

### DOMESTIC

July 23.—A London report states that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States in the near future as a guest of the American Government. King George on behalf of the Prince has accepted an invitation sent the Prince by President Wilson to visit the President at Washington.

War-time prohibition is held valid under the Constitution in a decision by Judge Chatfield, of Brooklyn, filed in the United States District Court in New Haven, Conn.

July 24.—The first air strike the country has known is declared by twenty-five mail-airplane pilots as a protest against the discharge of two of their number, who are said to have refused to fly in weather they considered dangerous for any machine.

A House Committee, investigating the War Department, presents a resolution to the House requesting that department to place on sale immediately large

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Ru-ber-oid is made and sold to meet a standard of quality, not a standard of price. As a result many Ru-ber-oid roofs have lasted 26 years and the limit of their endurance is yet to be found. The cost of up-keep is negligible. One large user of Ru-ber-oid said recently, "You can put on a Ru-ber-oid roof and forget it." Certainly, if any roof can be safely forgotten, it is *one covered with Ru-ber-oid.*

If you are interested in the matter of roofing send for a copy of "Roofing Facts Worth Knowing." You will find this booklet worth reading.

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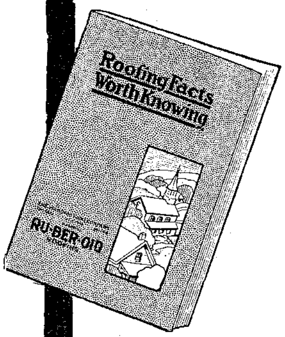
*The Standard Paint Company Makes It*



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ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

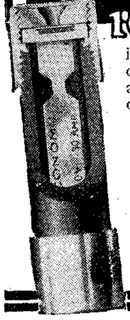
In Peace and War Use
**ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE**

A prominent British Government officer, in a speech about the war to a large body of business men in N. Y. City recently said, "After the tired soldier has returned from a 12 mile tramp, with swollen and aching feet, is there a mother, who, if she knew, would not go out and get some Foot-Ease to send to her boy?"

People everywhere should realize the comfort derived from Allen's Foot=Ease, the antiseptic, healing powder to be shaken into the shoes. It takes the friction from the shoe and gives instant relief to tired, aching, swollen, tender feet, corns, bunions, blisters and callouses.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises all men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their Shoes each morning. Try it yourself and if you have a son, brother or friend in the army or navy, why not mail him a package NOW. Sold by drug and dep't stores everywhere.

**ECONOMY renewable FUSES**



insure maximum safety and minimum cost in safeguarding electrical circuits against the fire and accident hazards of overloads and short circuits. An inexpensive "Drop Out" Renewal Link restores a blown Economy Fuse to its original efficiency. The Economy is the pioneer renewable fuse. As compared with the use of one-time fuses, it cuts annual fuse maintenance costs approximately 80%.

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QUICK RELIEF *for the* Throat and Nose.

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LUDEN'S NAME ON EVERY DROP
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stores of surplus army food to keep these supplies from spoiling.

A joint resolution is introduced in Congress providing for the expenditure of $5,000,000 in an organized effort to discover the Spanish influenza germ.

July 25.—President Wilson issues a proclamation attributing the state of domestic violence in Mexico to arms and ammunition procured in the United States in violation of an embargo established some time ago. Officers and men of the United States Army are called upon to aid the Federal officials in the enforcement of the embargo and bringing violators to trial.

Passport restrictions which have prevailed since the beginning of the war are lifted by the State Department.

July 26.—The strike of the International Seamen's Union, which has tied up shipping in New York for eighteen days, comes to an end after the strikers have gained an increase of approximately fifteen per cent.

July 27.—The repeal of the tax on ice-cream and soft drinks is agreed to by the House upon the passage of a resolution introduced by Representative Fordney, of Michigan.

The recent race-riots in Washington are at an end, and the 2,000 regular troops brought there to preserve order are withdrawn.

Race-riots take place in the negro district of Chicago, resulting in the drowning of one negro and the reported drowning of a white man.

July 28.—A renewal of the race-riots in Chicago is reported, in which seven persons are killed and more than two score wounded. In response to a call from Mayor Thompson, four regiments of National Guardsmen are being mobilized to quell the outbreaks.

The Woman Suffrage Amendment has been ratified by both houses of the legislature of Arkansas.

July 29.—Race-rioting still continues in Chicago. Unofficial estimates place the total number of dead at thirty-two and wounded at five hundred.

The street-car employees of the surface and elevated lines in Chicago go out on strike, demanding higher wages. Both transportation systems are completely tied up.

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**Instruction for the Young.**—Yells from the nursery brought the mother, who found baby gleefully pulling Billy's curls.

"Never mind, darling," she comforted. "Baby doesn't know how it hurts."

Half-an-hour later wild shrieks from the baby made her run again to the nursery.

"Why, Billy," she cried, "what is the matter with baby?"

"Nothing, mother," said Billy, calmly; "only now he knows."—*Tit-Bits.*

---

**A Line on Solomon.**—"How did Solomon get his great reputation for wisdom?" queried Mr. Meekton's wife.

"Oh, I am sure, Henrietta, it was not through anything he thought up for himself. You know he had a great many wives and he probably listened carefully to all their advice."—*The Watchman-Examiner (Philadelphia).*

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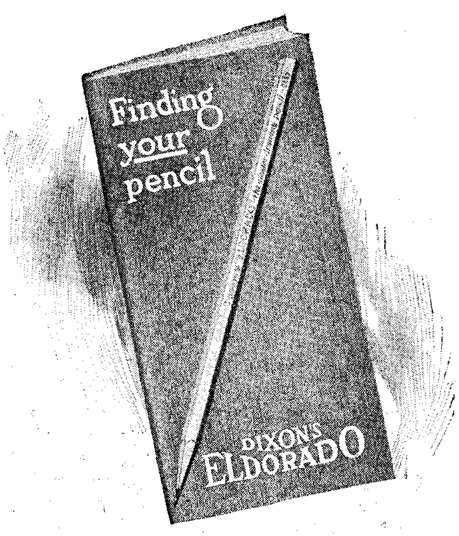
**She Was Scotch.**—TRAMP—"Could you give me tuppence for a bed, lady?"

SANDY'S WIFE—"Yes, bring it in!"
—*The Register.*



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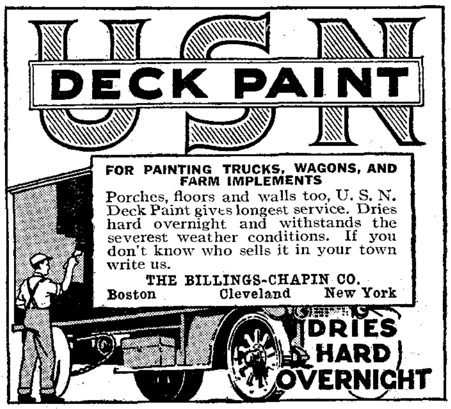

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AFTER using various methods of cross-country hauling, beginning with pack mules, this big Arizona ranch has adopted Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires.

The Bar T Bar Ranch truck formerly had difficulty in navigating mire-bottomed wash-outs and steep mountain grades because it came shod with solid tires.

But since these were replaced with the tractive, cushioning Goodyear Cords, the truck has traveled at a good rate over rough up-and-down trails, has forded streams with moderate effort and has even carried feed to cattle on the range.

Now the hauling time for the 127-mile round trip to Phoenix is 10 hours, whereas it formerly amounted to 13 hours on the solid tires.

Although doing considerably more hauling, the truck has not been laid up a single day for repairs since the smooth-going Goodyear Cords were applied.

When constantly racked on solids, a day of each week was required for overhauling.

On the pneumatics, a gallon of gasoline lasts 7 miles, whereas, on the solid tires, this quantity was exhausted in 3½ to 4 miles.

It may be said, then, that Bar T Bar Ranch has discovered several of the reasons why the pioneer Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires are being adopted broadly for ranch and farm transport.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

# INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

## OUR SHORTAGE OF COAL AND EUROPE'S DEMANDS ON US FOR COAL

THAT coal will be dear, and yet more dear, this coming winter, has already been called to the attention of householders; dealers everywhere have been saying, "Buy your coal now." One reason assigned for the shortage is an exodus of miners to Europe, following the end of the war, miners wishing to see relatives whom they have not seen, and often have not heard from in all the war-years. More important than this exodus, however, is said to be the fact that operators have not been producing household coal at the capacity which was possible. Before the war the small sizes of coal, "buckwheat" and the like, were easily disposed of to factories, ocean liners, to any one of a dozen sources of consumption, but now the small sizes are "backing up," so that there is an overabundance of small sizes, the almost dust coal, and a shortage of larger coal suitable for domestic use, the mining of which has not gone on with the usual resultant output.

Household coal is not as accessible as formerly. The days of easy mining are declared to be over. Taking coal out of ground deep down has become costly, especially since wages have increased. Furthermore, labor even at high prices is not as efficient as labor at low prices. The men are not producing nearly the amount of coal per man that they did some years ago. In some cases men have refused to work more than three or four days a week. Such a condition inevitably makes for a coal-shortage.

These are conditions here as to anthracite coal, but that is a small part of the condition that confronts the country. Heavy demands will be made on such supplies as we can produce of bituminous, or soft, coal. Of anthracite, we have exported comparatively little (in 1911, only 3,550,000 tons). From Europe are coming heavy demands for our soft coal, owing to shortages over there. Early in July the British shortage became the subject of comment by Barclays Bank, which said:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the present position of the coal trade of the United Kingdom. There was never a period when an unlimited production of coal was so necessary in the national interest. We could to-day dispose of double the quantity of coal produced in British coal-mines before the war. Both our home and foreign markets are depleted, while on the Continent the scarcity is so acute as to paralyze manufacturing and transport enterprize in every direction and, therefore, to impede very seriously the task of economic reconstruction. But instead of a greater, we have in this country at the present moment a lower rate of production than in any year since 1901, comparison with 1913 showing a decrease of about 70,000,000 tons.

"With the coming into force on July 15 of the shorter working-day, there is great peril of a still further reduction and of an annual approximate output at the rate of little more than 200,000,000 tons as compared with 287,000,000 tons in the last complete peace year. It is only natural that this heavy loss of production should have been accompanied by an increase in the price of coal, but the variations in the prices of coal, particularly for export, are usually in inverse ratio to the variations in the margins between supply and demand.

"Under conditions of scarcity the increase in price is far more than proportionate to the percentage shortage in the supply of coal, but this inequality has been enormously accentuated by the abnormal conditions created by the war, and in the export market the prices to-day average from three to four times those current in the first half of 1914.

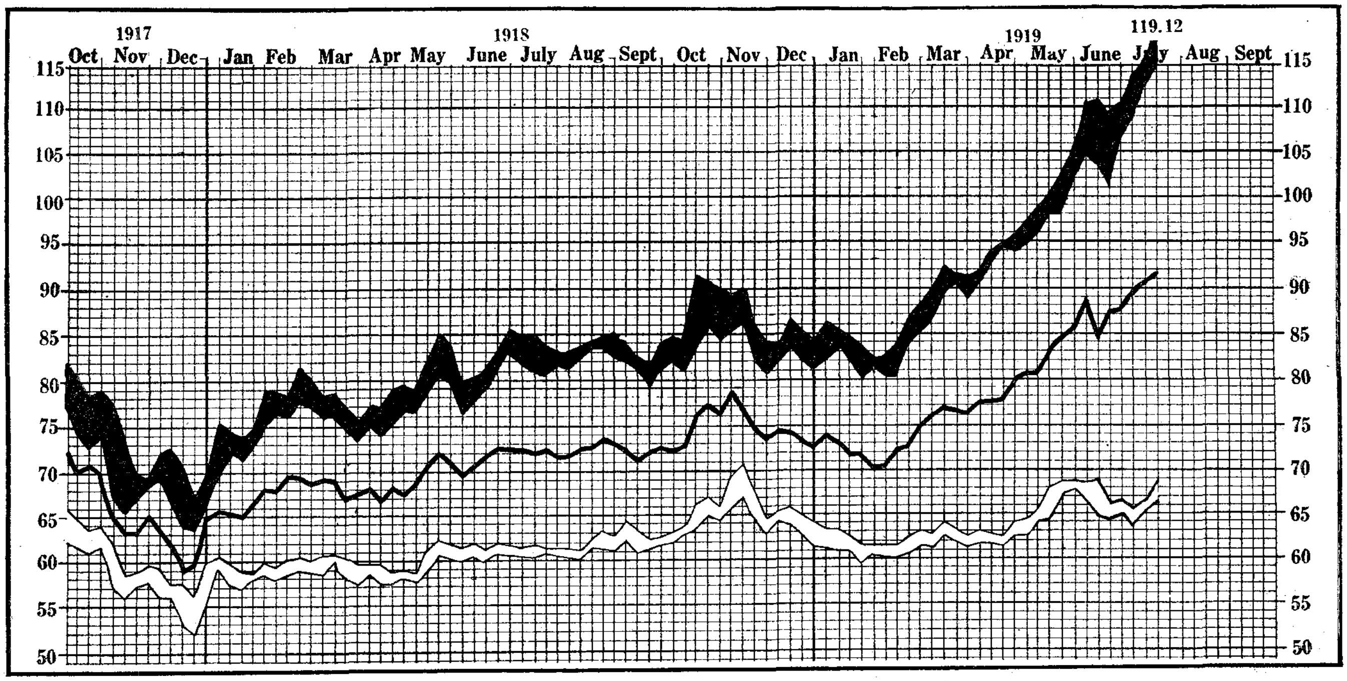
"Every industry in the United Kingdom is suffering in varying degrees from shortage and price evils, and we are prevented from regarding the immediate future with any other sentiment than that of alarm because we are faced with a still greater shortage in the supply of coal and with a still greater increase in its price.

"The most serious aspect of the nationalization of the coal-mines would be the possibility that this—by far the most essential and important of our industries—might be exploited for the benefit of about 1,000,000 souls out of a population of 46,000,000. Not only might it be exploited for the benefit of one section of the community alone, but to the very grave detriment of the whole remaining population. Coal enters into every phase of industrial activity and any excessive increase in its cost would seriously affect production, and by prejudicing exports create unemployment.

Moreover, in value, coal, before the war, formed 8½ per cent. of our total exports and any restriction in output therefore affects the whole of our foreign-trade machinery. In weight coal formed 75 per cent. of our total exports. This fact materially reduced the cost of living because our ships were able to sail from home ports with cargoes of coal and return with foodstuffs and raw materials, thus saving considerably on the freight which would have accrued to these essentials if ships had been compelled to go out in ballast.

"In short, the coal industry forms so vital a portion of our complex industrial organization that no steps which affect it should be taken without stringent precautions against possible prejudicial effects, and nothing in the nature of an opportunist policy should for one instant be tolerated. It is on this question of its vital and permanent importance to the nation that the plea for nationalization is largely based, but it should not be forgotten that every such argument applies with equal or greater force against anything even approaching syndicalism."

That the United States will be called upon to make up for this coal shortage in Europe, was indicated in a report made to our Washington Bureau of Mines by George S. Rice, chief mining-engineer of the bureau. Mr. Rice had just returned to Washington after several months spent in Europe, with gloomy tidings of the entire coal situation there. In discussing the effect of shortening hours of labor in England, Mr. Rice quoted Sir Auckland Geddes as calling to the attention of the House of Commons that during the next year, under this change, the production of coal would be lessened by 70,000,000 tons, which has been practically



STOCK-MARKET MOVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER, 1917, TO JULY, 1919.

In the above diagram, reproduced from the New York *Times Annalist*, the heavy black area shows the high and low average prices for twenty-five industrials; the white area the corresponding figures for twenty-five rails. The narrow black line gives the closing average price of fifty stocks —half industrials, half rails.

England's export trade, and that reduced output and increase of wages would mean a cost of $1.06 more per ton, as altogether an increase of more than $200,000,000. The total British coal exports in 1913 were 77,000,000 tons. If the restrictions on consumption were removed, this would leave only 7,000,000 tons for export, and France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Spain have largely been dependent on Great Britain for fuel. Mr. Rice said further:

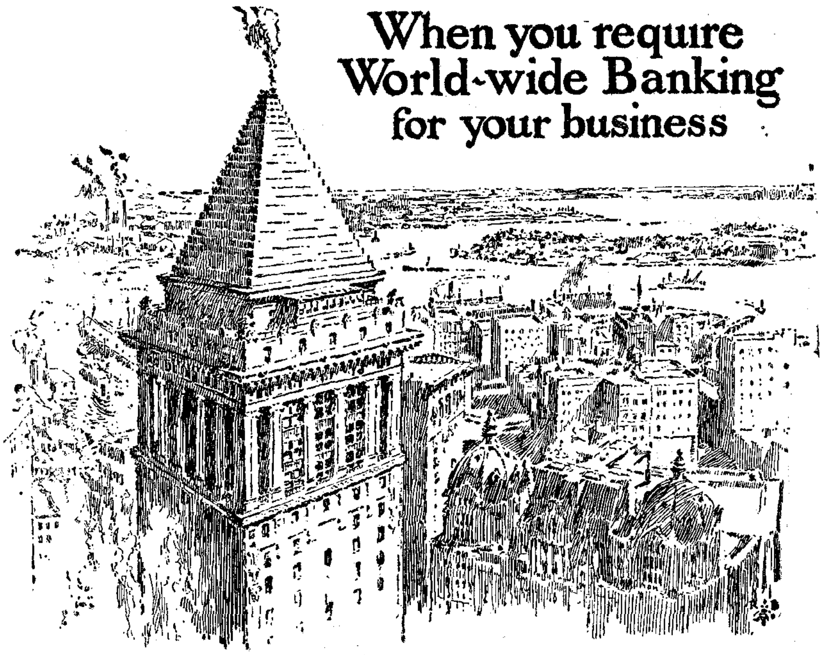
"France will be particularly hit by the conditions prevailing in Great Britain from whom she received in 1913 nearly 13,000,000 tons of coal. Altogether, before the war, she consumed 62,000,000 tons and imported from different countries 21,000,000 tons of coke and briquets. The mines destroyed by the Germans produced 20,000,000 tons of coal in prewar times and at least two-thirds of the destruction was systematic, wanton, and without military necessity.

"It is estimated by French engineers that it will take from two to five years to restore the broken shaft-linings and to unwater the mines and rebuild the surface plants, and that it will take ten years to completely restore the production rate of those mines. The taking over by France of its former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and its occupation of the Sarre district have, however, altered the fuel needs of France. Of the great Allied nations, Italy is in the worst situation regarding fuel. In 1913 it produced less than three-quarters of a million tons of coal and imported from Great Britain that year 10,000,000 tons.

"To sum up the situation, western and southern Europe is badly in need of coal. Heretofore, the deficiencies in the different countries, amounting to 50,000,000 tons a year, were supplied by Great Britain, which now faces a loss of its export business through reduction in its coal-production. In the course of the war Great Britain instituted certain restrictions in the use of coal. If the restrictions are removed, Great Britain will have but 7,000,000 tons of coal for export during the coming year. On the other hand, if these restrictions are maintained, according to the parliamentary commission, there will be 28,000,000 tons for export purposes. If all this coal were shipped to western and southern Europe, it would leave a deficiency of more than 25,000,000 tons, without considering the 14,000,000 tons which in 1913 Great Britain supplied for other parts of the world. There is thus a total deficit at this time of approximately 40,000,000 tons a year, which, if it is to be supplied at all, can only be supplied by America, on the assumption that Westphalia and Belgium are unable to materially increase production."

It is conditions such as these that have led authorities on the subject to believe that the United States is destined to become the world's leading coal-exporting nation. Great Britain, according to recent estimates, will produce only 217,000,000 tons during the coming year, as compared with 287,000,000 tons in 1913, the last prewar year. With home consumption on a prewar basis, in the opinion of a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, "little, if any coal, will be left for export." Germany, prior to the war, exported 35,000,000 tons, but under the terms of the Peace Treaty has lost a considerable portion of her coal lands, and, aside from the amount that she must supply to France, "will probably have none to spare for export beyond the limits of the occupied territory." Further important facts are cited by this writer:

"According to import figures for 1913, Continental Europe alone used in that year about 50,000,000 tons, for which it depended upon England. Of that amount, France took 20,000,000 tons; Italy, 9,650,000 tons; Sweden, 4,560,000 tons; Norway, 2,300,000 tons; Spain, 3,650,000 tons;



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Mediterranean countries, 3,500,000 tons; Denmark, 3,030,000 tons; Holland, 2,010,000 tons, and Portugal, 1,360,000 tons. In that year, also, Great Britain sent about 9,000,000 tons to South America, and 5,000,000 tons to other parts of the world.

"In addition to the 20,000,000 tons imported, the mines in the Calais district in France, which have since been destroyed, yielded an annual output of 20,000,000 tons, so that the total French deficit may be 40,000,000 tons. The taking over of the mines in the Sarre Valley may give France an additional 12,000,000 tons, but a large proportion of this will be absorbed locally and will therefore not offset any shortage. Contrary to the general impression, Germany did not destroy the Belgian mines, evidently expecting, until the last few months of the war, to retain Belgium. However, the estimated deficiency in Belgian production for the coming year is 9,000,000 tons, and having imported 4,000,000 tons from England and Germany before the war, the total deficiency will probably be 13,000,000 tons.

"Italy is in the worst situation as regards fuel-supply, having in the years prior to the war produced less than 1,000,000 tons annually. During the war its output of low-grade anthracite and lignite was increased to approximately 2,000,000 tons, but only at excessive cost. Italy, will, therefore, depend on the United States for about 2,500,000 tons. In view of recent criticism of delays in discharging, the Italian Government has guaranteed a daily rate of 1,000 tons' discharge at the principal ports. Spain, altho showing a materially increased output during the war, must continue to import a large tonnage, as its natural resources are limited.

"England recently experienced a strike involving 250,000 miners, during which the Government placed an embargo on the exportation of coal and the strike contributed further to the curtailment of output. The seven-hour day will also have a detrimental effect on production, and the 6*d.* increase in price will mean that American exporters can compete with the British producers. There is every indication that the world's shortage will have to be made up, in a large part, from American supplies.

"America should be able to meet this emergency, especially now that there is apparently enough shipping to take care of the business. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Shipping Board has only about 250,000 tons a month, or 3,000,000 tons a year, carrying capacity to devote to the coal business, and shippers will therefore have to go out into the market for their vessels. The coal-piers at Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York have a dumping capacity 24,000,000 tons a year greater than they have heretofore used, and this excess could be readily taken up."

In a recent bulletin of the National City Bank, what is called the "coal reserve" of the United States—by which was meant the estimated amount of coal underground—was given, as based upon figures presented by the International Geological Congress of 1913, showing about twenty times as much as Great Britain and practically half that of the entire world, "while the fact that about one-half of our coal supplies is turned out through the use of machines for mining, as against about one-fifth mined by machine methods in our chief rival, Great Britain, added to the probability that the United States would take, and permanently maintain, its position at the head of the world's coal-exporting nations, especially now that it has a fleet of its own with which to distribute products of this character." The estimated "coal reserve" of the world, is given in this bulletin as 7,397,553,000,000 tons. North America's reserve is estimated to be 5,073,431,000,000 tons, and that of the United States 3,486,361,000,000 tons, or about 52 per cent. of the entire world's available supply.

## THE SPICE OF LIFE

**Recipe for Trouble.**—Let Cupid take a spoon and stir up something.—*Jacksonville Times-Union.*

**Wicked, But Human.**—COMFORTABLY COOL VACATIONIST—"Gosh! I hope it's good and hot in the city!"—*Life.*

**Cross-Patches.**—"So you called on her to patch up your old quarrel. Did you succeed?"

"No, we found it easier to make a new one."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Just Grievance.**—HE—"Why is Adeline so angry with the photographer?"

SHE—"She found a label on the back of her picture saying: 'The original of this picture is carefully preserved!'"—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

**She Was Willing.**—ELDERLY ONE—"A wife should defer to her husband's wishes, my dear."

YOUNGER ONE—"I have done so ever since he told me his one wish was to see me happy."—*Boston Transcript.*

**A Mean Advantage.**—"Do people ever take advantage of the invitation to use this church for meditation and prayer?" a city verger was once asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I catched two of 'em at it the other day!"—*Blighty.*

**Supply and Demand.**—COUNTRY JUDGE—"Ten dollars."

MOTORIST—"Can you change a twenty-dollar bill?"

JUDGE—"No, but I can change the fine. Twenty dollars."—*Massachusetts Tech. Voo Doo.*

**Heartless Daniel.**—"I understand you are trying a new stenographer."

"Yes."

"What do you think of her?"

"I wonder how a girl with such big, dreamy eyes can be so merciless toward the English language."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

**Mother's Art.**—It was in the drawing-class at the school.

"Sargent was a great artist," said the teacher. "With one stroke he could change a smiling face into a sorrowful one."

"That ain't nothin'," piped up Johnny. "Me mother does that to me lots of times."—*Chicago News.*

**Oil-Gushers.**—BACON—"What are these 'oil-gushers' we read so much about in the newspapers nowadays?"

EGBERT—"Didn't you ever see one?"

BACON—"Why, no. Did you?"

EGBERT—"Sure! If you'd been here ten minutes ago you would have seen one, too. He just dropt in to try and sell me some oil-stock."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

**Turn About.**—Two golf fiends—an Englishman and a Scot—were playing a round together. After the first hole, the Englishman asked:

"How many did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Oh, I only took seven, so it's my hole!" exclaimed the Englishman triumphantly.

After the second hole, the Englishman put the same question again. But the Scot smiled knowingly.

"Na, na, ma man," said he; "it's ma turn tae ask first!"—*Pittsburg Sun.*

**Why Work?**—Strike, and the world strikes with you; work, and you work alone.—*Life.*

**Repartee.**—" We need brains in this business, sir."

" I know you do. The business shows it."—*Baltimore American.*

**Not Self-Starters.**—FIRST CITIZEN—" You can't stop a man from thinking ! "

SECOND DITTO—" No, but the difficulty is to start him ! "—*Chicago News.*

**Forestry for Ladies.**—" I hear she is interested in forestry."

" Well, she is to the extent that she always pines to look spruce."—*Florida Times-Union.*

**Proof.**—" What did Columbus prove by standing an egg on end? "

" That eggs in his day were cheap enough to be handled carelessly."—*Washington Evening Star.*

**Welcome Guaranteed.**—" I expect your husband will be glad to see you."

" George is always delighted when I come home. You see, I leave the baby with him."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

**Same Effect.**—" There go two intoxicated men. Where do you suppose they got liquor to make them so violent? "

" It isn't liquor; they're arguing about the League of Nations."—*Chicago News.*

**Not Declining.**—THE REFORMER—" Do you think that statesmanship in this country is on the decline? "

THE POLITICIAN—" My boy, no statesman in this country would decline anything."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

**The Higher Knowledge.**— CALLER —" It's a good thing to teach your boy the value of money, as you are doing."

HOST—" Well, I don't know. He used to behave for ten cents, but now he demands a quarter."—*Boston Transcript.*

**Openly Arrived At.**—HE—" The lecturer said that a wife should be an open book to her husband."

SHE—" I admit that, my dear. And a husband should be an open pocketbook to his wife."—*Leadville Herald Democrat.*

**More Shape.**—A boy was presented with some young guinea pigs by his father's friend. Meeting the boy soon after, the friend inquired about the pets.

" Well, Robbie, how are the guinea-pigs getting on; are they in good shape? "

" They are just the same shape, only bigger."—*Osteopathic Magazine.*

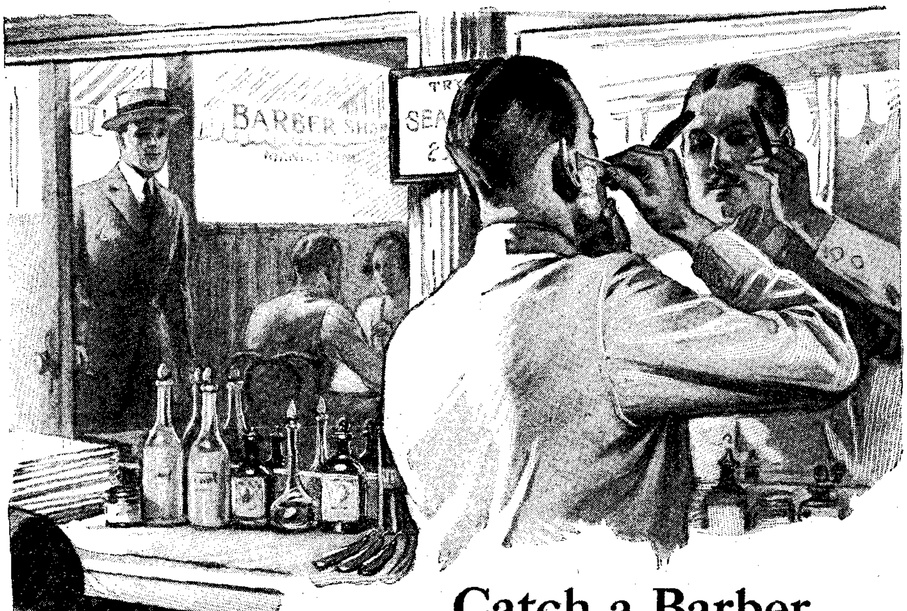
**Setting Was the Word.**—" Those women have been setting there for an hour or more."

" You shouldn't say ' setting,' my dear. It is ' sitting.' "

" No, ' setting ' is what I meant. I think they're hatching out trouble for somebody."—*Detroit Free Press.*

**Rewarded.**—A venerable justice sat in the place of honor at a reception. As a young lady of dazzling charms walked past he exclaimed almost involuntarily: " What a beautiful girl ! "

The young woman overheard the justice's compliment, turned and gave him a radiant smile. " What an excellent judge ! " she said.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*



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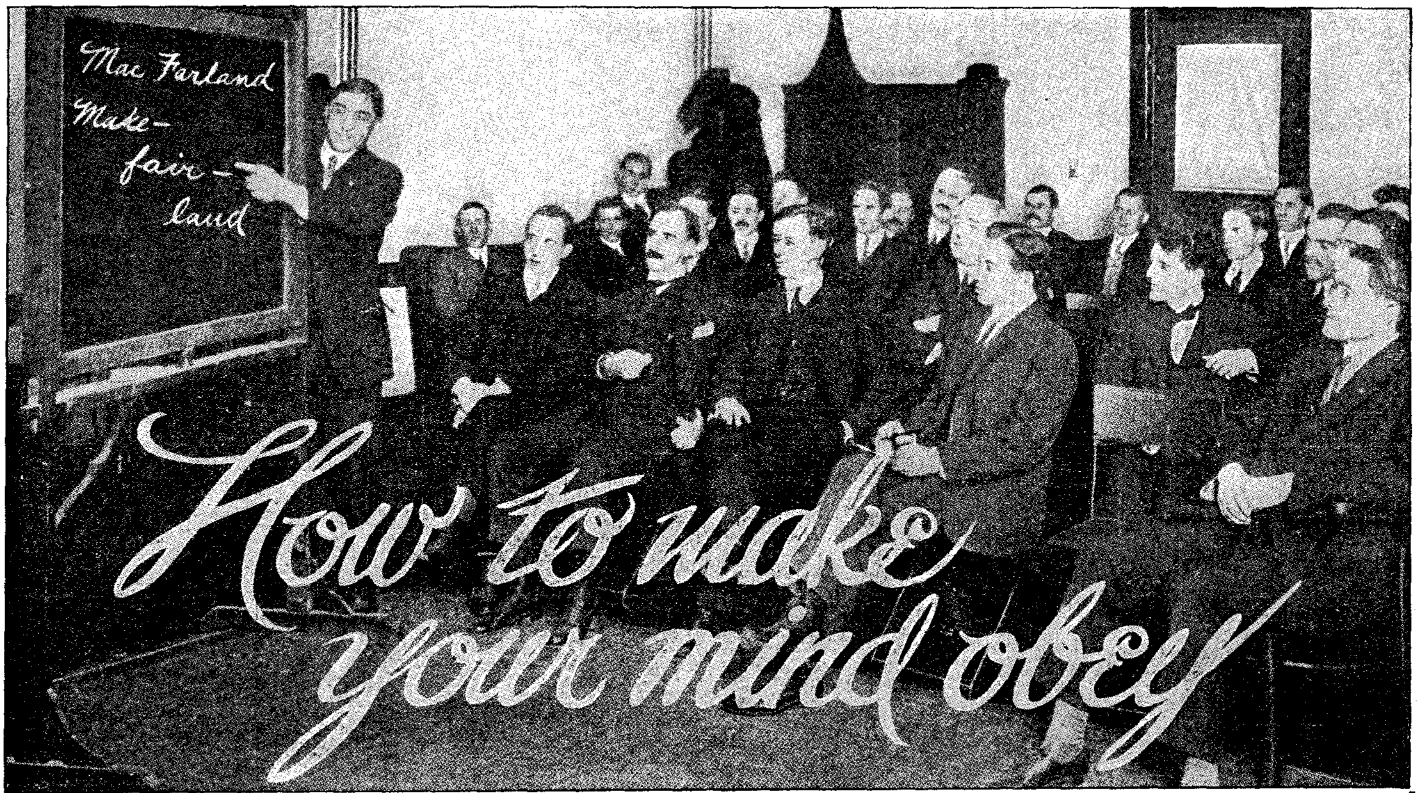

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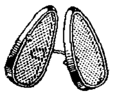

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## CHINA'S ANTAGONISM TO JAPAN

(*Continued from page* 17)

Chinese. The result was that one Chinese was killed and many were seriously wounded.

In Shantung the feeling against Japan is most intense. There people go about carrying badges with these words: "Lest We Forget May 19"—*i.e.*, the day on which were signed the Chino-Japanese Treaties of 1915 containing the notorious twenty-one demands. As an indication of the state of feeling in this province, many men and women have written their oath in blood never to live under Japanese rule.

Japan's side of the case is indicated in the statement of the Japanese *Sato Shimpo*, of Tsing-tao, which reads in part as follows:

"The present Chinese boycott of Japan is due to a student agitation, but what can a mere student do without some one to back him up? And, therefore, I assert that this reckless and violent action is not the work of students. I have heard that the Christian missionaries have granted their students special privileges in connection with this agitation and have assisted them with their influence. These foolish students, therefore, thought that having the missionaries to rely upon they had nothing to fear, but failed to perceive that they had been made the tools of other people. If this were a spontaneous outburst of patriotism it would command respect, and I should have nothing to say. Alas! are not missionaries preaching virtue and inculcating the doctrines of Jesus Christ? and to-day we see them guilty of these dirty tricks and vile intrigues."

An effort to strike a just balance between the ideas of China and Japan is made by *The Herald of Asia*, in which we read:

"Japan, of course, does not pretend to be wholly unselfish in her policy toward China; but it is a self-interest that is as good for China as for Japan. Japan is protecting China chiefly for the sake of her own security; for the more China gives way to western nations the more Japan's safety is menaced. The point is that Japan can not allow China to barter away her birthright even if she is simple enough to engage in such folly. If China wants to test Japan's sincerity let her refuse all further concessions to occidental nations and secure for all time the inalienation of her territory, and Japan's task in regard to China will be finished. It is a question, however, whether China is yet able to do without the assistance of Japan in keeping foreign nations at bay; and this help, strange to say, is just what China does not want. Is it that China would rather be a slave of the white races than the equal of Japan? We can hardly credit this. There is no need for China to be anxious about the return of Kiaochow. Japan has promised to restore the territory to China just as soon as China is able to guarantee that it will not again fall into the hands of a third party. What more can China desire? And does justice require more? China talks as if she were an absolutely independent nation, granting concessions to no country. If she will take this attitude toward all western countries, Japan will be ready to concede China her new status. But to show a desire to cast out Japan while leaving the others in place is something no one can expect Japan to approve."

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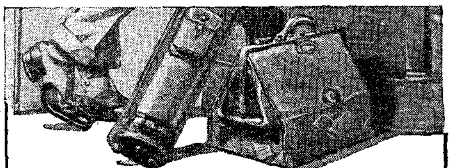

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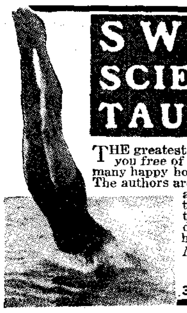

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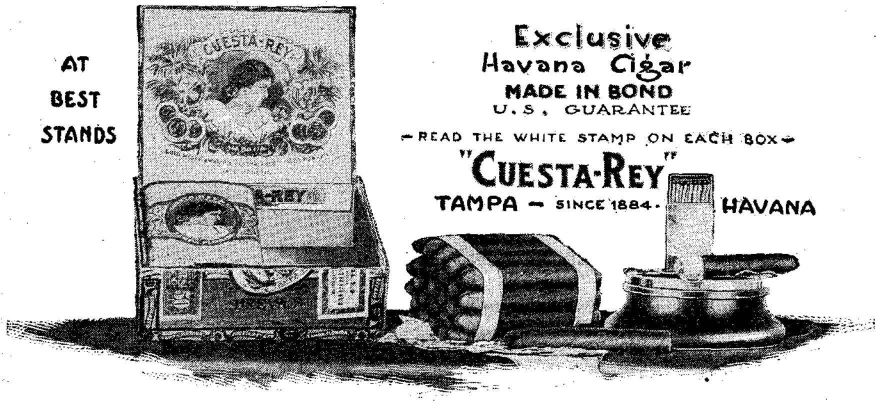

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# THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"L. J.," Merion, Pa.—"Is it correct to say, 'A pair of scissors *is* lying on the table'?"

It is—when the emphasis is put upon the words "a pair," but when they are omitted the word *scissors*, being defined as a noun plural, takes a verb in the plural; as, "the scissors *are* dull."

"W. E. F.," Kankakee, Ill.—"Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the following: *Manchuria*, *Goethals* (General), *Petrograd*, *consignee*."

The terms you give are pronounced as follows: *Manchuria*, *man-chu'ri-a—a* as in *fat*, *ch* as in *chin*, *u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*; *Goethals go'thalz—o* as in *go*, *a* as in *all*; *Petrograd*, *pe'tro-grad—e* as in *prey*, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *artistic*; *consignee*, *kon"sain-i'—o* as in *not*, *ai* as in *aisle*, *i* as in *police*.

"A. O. N.," San Francisco, Cal.—"(1) Is the love-affair of Oliver Goldsmith told of in 'The Jessamy Bride' true? We have never found mention of it in any biography. (2) Has Joan of Arc received full canonization or only the title 'Blessed'? (3) How is *Sinn Fein* pronounced?"

(1) During his later years, Goldsmith's most intimate friends were the Hornecks, whose daughter Mary, who became Mrs. John Gwyn (wife of the architect), was Goldsmith's "The Jessamy Bride." (2) *Joan of Arc* was canonized last April. She was beatified by Pius X. in 1909. (3) *Sinn Fein* is pronounced *shin fen—i* as in *police*, *e* as in *they*.

"W. H. K.," Hartford, Conn.—"Kindly state the plural of *assured* when used as a noun in connection with a policy of insurance. I have seen correspondence in which the following expression occurred: 'The *assureds* under this policy are entitled to a refund,' but I have never considered it correct."

The word *assured* is used as a collective just as are the words *people* or *congregation*—a collective noun sometimes construed with a verb in the singular or plural. Thus, when you say, "The assured *are* protected," the use of the verb *are* shows that the thought covers a plural number, just as it does if one said, "The people *are* protected."

"M. L. S.," Fremont, Ohio.—"Can you name for me the author of the poem beginning, 'I am dying Egypt, dying'? A Civil War veteran thinks it was published or written just after the war of 1861–1865, by one of the Northern generals."

The quotation to which you refer is from William Haynes Lytle's (an American general who fought in the Civil War) "Antony and Cleopatra." The lines run as follows:

> I am dying, Egypt, dying,
> Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast,
> And the dark Plutonian shadows
> Gather on the evening blast.

"H. B. E.," Boston, Mass.—"Please advise me whether or not it is proper in writing a business letter to say, 'Re your letter of the first inst.,' instead of 'Referring to your letter,' etc."

The use of *re* referred to is incorrect. *Re* in law designates "an action; matter," and is from the Latin *res*, thing. It should never be used in the manner referred to above.

"L. B.," Knoxville, Tenn.—"Kindly tell me if the word *opponent* is correctly pronounced with the accent on the first syllable? Also, is the word *requirement* accented on the first or second syllable?"

The words you give are accented as follows—*op-po'nent*; *re-quire'ment*.

"C. T. N.," West Raleigh, N. C.—"In the following sentence is the word *molasses* singular or plural?—'I have molasses from sugar, cane sorghum, and sugar-beets, which of these *molasses* will you have?' Is the italicized *molasses* singular?"

The word *molasses* has been adopted in the English language in the plural form altho the singular was in use for nearly half a century, from 1773 to 1813. Notwithstanding this, the plural form is commonly construed as a singular. In the Western States of the Union, however, it was treated as a plural in Bartlett's time (1848) and he recorded it in his "Dictionary of Americanisms." Reference to volume 21 of the *New International Encyclopedia* shows the singular form of construction is preferred. See page 641: "Molasses *is*," "molasses *has* become less plentiful," "cane molasses *contains* about," "beet molasses *contains* 40 per cent. of cane sugar."